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Tuesday, June 20. 1665.

*At a Meeting of the Council of the  
Royal Society.*

*Ordered,*

**T**Hat the Observations upon the  
Bills of Mortality by Mr. John  
Graunt be Printed by John Martin and  
James Allestry, Printers to the Royal  
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BRUNCKER Pref.

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BRUNCKER Pref.

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*Natural and Political*  
**OBSERVATIONS**

Mentioned in a following INDEX,  
and made upon the  
Bills of Mortality.

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B Y  
Capt. *JOHN GRAUNT*,  
Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

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With reference to the *Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases*, and the  
several Changes of the said CITY.

—— *Non, me ut miretur Turba, laboro,  
Contentus paucis Lectoribus.* ——

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The Fourth Impression.

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**O X F O R D,**  
Printed by *William Hall*, for *John Martyn*,  
and *James Allestry*, Printers to the  
*Royal Society*, MDCLXV,

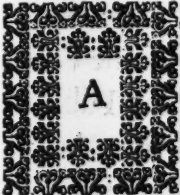
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TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE  
JOHN Lord ROBERTS,  
Baron of *Truro*, Lord *Privy Seal*, and  
one of His Majesties most Honourable  
*Privy Council*.

My Lord,

S the favours I have received from your Lordship, oblige me to present you with some token of my *gratitude*: so the especial Honour I have for your Lordship hath made me *sollicitous* in the choice of the *Present*. For, if I could have given your Lordship any choice *Excerptions* out of the *Greek* or *Latine* Learning, I should (according to our *English Proverb*)

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verb) thereby but carry Coals to Newcastle, and but give your Lordship Puddle-water, who, by your own eminent Knowledge in those learned Languages, can drink out of the very Fountains your self.

Moreover, to present your Lordship with tedious Narrations, were but to speak my own Ignorance of the Value, which his Majesty, and the Publick, have of your Lordship's Time. And in brief, to offer any thing like what is already in other Books, were but to derogate from your Lordships learning, which the world knows to be universal and unacquainted with few useful things contained in any of them.

Now having (I know not what accident) engaged my thoughts upon the

*Bills*

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*Bills of Mortality*, and so far succeeded therein, as to have reduced several great confused *Volumes* into a few perspicuous *Tables*, and abridged such *Observations* as naturally flowed from them, into a few succinct *Paragraphs*, without any long Series of *multiloquious Deductions*, I have presumed to sacrifice these my small, but first publish'd Labours unto your Lordship, as unto whose benign acceptance of some other of my Papers, even the birth of these is due; hoping (if I may without vanity say it) they may be of as much use to persons in your Lordships place, as they are of little or none to me, which is no more than the fairest Diamonds are to the *Journeymen Jueller* that works them, or the poor *Labourer* that first dig'd them

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from the Earth. For with all humble submission to your Lordship I conceive, That it doth not ill become a *Peer of the Parliament*, or *Member of his Majesty's Council*, to consider how few starve of the many that beg. That the irreligious *Proposals* of some, to multiply people by *Polygamy*, is withal irrational, and fruitless: That the troublesome seclusions in the *Plague-time*, is not a remedy to be purchased at vast inconveniencies: That the greatest *Plagues* of the City are equally, and quickly repaired from the Country: That the wasting of *Males* by Wars and Colonies do not prejudice the due proportion between them and Females: That the opinions of *Plagues* accompanying the Entrance of *Kings*, is false, and seditious ;

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ous; That *London*, the *Metropolis* of *England*, is perhaps a Head too big for the Body, and possibly too strong: That this Head grows three times as fast as the body unto which it belongs; that is, It doubles its People in a third part of the time: That our *Parishes* are now grown madly disproportionable: That our *Temples* are not futable to our *religion*: That the *Trade*, & very *City of London* removes *Westward*: That the walled *City* is but a fifth of the whole *Pyle*: That the old *Streets* are unfit for the present frequency of *Coaches*: That the passage of *Ludgate* is a throat too strait for the Body: That the fighting men about *London* are able to make three as great *Armies* as can be of use in this *Island*: That the number of  
Heads

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Heads is such, as hath certainly much deceived some of our *Senatours* in their appointments of *Poll-mony*, &c. Now, although your Lordship's most excellent Discourses have well informed me, That your Lordship is no stranger to these *Positions* ; yet because I knew not, that your Lordship had ever deduced them from the *Bills of Mortality*, I hoped it might not be ungrateful to your Lordship, to see unto how much profit that one *Talent* might be improved, besides the many curiosities concerning the waxing and waning of Diseases, the relation between *healthful* and *fruitful Seasons*, the difference between the City and the Country *Aire*, &c. All which being new, to the best of my knowledge,

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ledge, and the whole Pamphlet not two hours reading, I did make bold to trouble your Lordship with a perusal of it, and by this humble Dedication of it, let your Lordship and the world see the Wisdom of our City, in appointing and keeping of these Accompts, and with how much affection and success, I am,

*My Lord,*

Birchen-lane,  
25 January  
166<sup>1</sup>.

*Your Lordships most obedient,  
and most faithful Servant,*

JOHN GRAUNT.



To the Honourable

S<sup>r</sup> ROBERT MORAY, Knight,  
One of His Majestie's Privy Coun-  
cil for His Kingdome of Scotland,  
and *President* of the Royal Society  
of *Philosophers* meeting at Gresham-  
College, and to the rest of that Ho-  
nourable Society.

**T**HE Observations which I hap-  
pened to make [for I designed  
them not) upon the Bills of  
Mortality have fallen out to be both Poli-  
tical and Natural, some concerning Trade  
and Government, others concerning the  
Air, Countries, Seasons, Fruitfulness,  
Health,

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Health, Diseases, Longevity, and the proportions between the Sex and Ages of Mankind. All which (because Sir Francis Bacon reckons His Discourses of Life and Death to be Natural History; and because I understand your selves are also appointing means, how to measure the Degrees of Heat, Wetness, and Windiness in the severall Parts of His Majestie's Dominions) I am humbly bold to think Natural History, also and consequently that I am obliged to cast in this small Mite into your great Treasury of that kind.

His Majesty being not only by antient Right supremely concerned in matters of Government and Trade, but also by happy accident Prince of Philosophers, and of Physico-Mathematical Learning, not called so by Flatterers and Parasites,  
but

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*but really so as well as by his own personal Abilities, as Affection concerning those matters; upon which account I should have humbly dedicated both sorts of my Observations unto His most Sacred Majesty: but to be short, I knew neither my Work nor my Person fit to bear His Name, nor to deserve His Patronage. Nevertheless, as I have presumed to present this Pamphlet, so far as it relates to Government and Trade, to one of His Majestie's Peers, and eminent Ministers of State: so I do desire your leave to present the same unto You also, as it relates to Natural History, and as it depends upon the Mathematicks of my Shop-Arithmetick. For You are not only His Majestie's Privy Council for Philosophy, but also His Great Council. You are the three Estates,*  
viz.

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*viz. the Mathematical, Mechanical, and Physical. You are His Parliament of Nature and it is no less disparagement to the meanest of your number, to say there may be Commoners as well as Peers in Philosophy amongst you. For my own part, I count it happiness enough to my self, that there is such a Council of Nature, as your Society is, in Being; and I do with as much earnestness inquire after your Expeditions against the Impediments of Science, as to know what Armies and Navies the several Princes of the World are setting forth. I concern my self as much to know who are Curatours of this or the other Experiments, as to know who are Mareschals of France, or Chancellor of Sweden. I am as well pleased to hear you are satisfied in a luciferous*

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*luciferous Experiment, as that a breach hath been made in the Enemy's Works: and your ingenious arguings immediately from sense, and fact, are as pleasant to me as the noise of victorious Guns and Trumpets.*

*Moreover, as I contend for the Decent Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, so I also contend against the envious Schismatics of your Society (who think you do nothing unless you presently transmute Metals, make Butter and Cheese without Milk; and (as their own Ballad hath it) make leather without Hides) by asserting the usefulness of even all your preparatory and luciferous Experiments, being not the Ceremonies, but the substance and principles of useful Arts. For, I find in Trade the want of*

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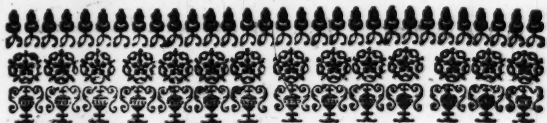
an universal measure, and have heard Musicians wrangle about the just and uniform keeping of time in their Consorts, and therefore cannot with patience bear, that your Labours about Vibrations, eminently conducing to both should be slighted, nor your Pendula called Swing-swangs with scorn. Nor can I better endure that your Exercitations about Air should be termed fit employment only for Airy Fancies, and not adequate Tasks for the most solid and piercing heads. This is my Opinion concerning you : and although I am none of your number, nor have the least ambition to be so, otherwise then to become able for your service, and worthy of your trust ; yet I am covetous to have the right of being represented by you : to which end I desire that this little Exhibition of mine may be lookt upon as a Free-holder's

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*Vote for the choosing of Knights and Bur-  
gesses to sit in the Parliament of Nature,  
meaning thereby that as the Parliament  
owns a Free-holder, though he hath but  
fourty Shillings a year, to be one of them;  
so in the same manner and degree, I also  
desire to be owned as one of you, and that  
no longer than I continue a faithful Friend  
and Servant of your !designes and Per-  
sons.*

J. G.

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A N

# I N D E X

Of the *Positions*, *Observations*, and  
*Questions* contained in this Dis-  
course.

1. **T**HE Occasion of keeping the Accompt of Bu-  
rials arose first from the Plague, Anno 1592.  
p. 2.
2. Seven Alterations, and Augmentations to the pub-  
lished Bills, between the years 1592, and 1652.  
p. 7. to 19
3. Reasons why the Accompts of Burials and Christen-  
ings should be kept universally, and now called for,  
and perused by the Magistrate, p. 21.
4. A true Accompt of the Plague cannot be kept with-  
out the Accompt of other Diseases, p. 22
5. The Ignorance of the Searchers no impediment

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- to the keeping of sufficient and usefull Accompts,  
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6. That about one third of all that were ever quick die  
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7. That two parts of nine die of Acute, and seventy of  
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8. A Table of the Proportions dying of the most  
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9. That seven per Centum die of Age,  
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10. That some Diseases, and Casualties keep a con-  
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P. 33.
11. That not above one in four thousand are Starved,  
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12. That it were better to maintain all Beggars at the  
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15. *That few of those who die of the French-Pox,  
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16. *That the Rickets is a new Disease, both as to name,  
and thing; that from fourteen dying thereof, An, 1634  
it hath gradually encreased to above five hundred,  
An. 1660.*  
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17. *That there is another new Disease appearing; as  
A Stopping of the Stomach, which hath encreased  
in twenty years, from six, to near three hundred*  
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21. *The Gout stands at a stay,*  
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35. *A disposition in the Air towards the Plague doth also dispose Women to Abortions,* p.74
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37. *That (be the Plague great or small) the City is fully re-peopled within two years,* p.75
38. *The years, 1618, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 1649, 52, 54, 56, 58, and 61, were sickly years,* p.78
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40. *That Plagues alwaies come in with King's Reigns is most false,* p. 80
41. *The Autumn, or the Fall, is the most unhealibful season,* ibid.
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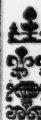
91. *In the Country there have been five Christnings for  
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



























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# THE P R E F A C E











 Aving been born, and bred  










 H in the City of *London*, and  










 having always observed,  
 that most of them, who con-  
 stantly took in the weekly Bills of *Mor-*  
*tal**ity*, made little other use of them than  
 to look at the foot, how the *Burials* in-  
 creased or decreased ; and among the *Ca-*  
*sualties*, what had happened rare, and  
 extraordinary in the week current : so as  
 they might take the same as a *Text* to  
 talk upon in the next Company ; and  
 B withal,

withal, in the *Plague-time*, how the *Sickness* increased, or decreased, that so the *Rich* might judge of the necessity of their removal, and *Trades-men* might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings :

2. Now, I thought that the Wisdom of our City had certainly designed the laudable practice of taking, and distributing these Accompts, for other, and greater uses, than those above-mentioned, or at least, that some other uses might be made of them : and thereupon I casting mine eye upon so many of the General *Bills*, as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them, to look out all the *Bills*, I could, and (to be short) to furnish my self with as much matter of

that

that kind, even as the Hall of the *Parish-Clarks* could afford me; the which when I had reduced into *Tables* (the Copies whereof are here inserted) so as to have a view of the whole together, in order to the more ready comparing of one *Year, Season, Parish,* or other *Division* of the City, with another, in respect of all the *Burials, and Christnings,* and of all the *Diseases, and Casualties,* happening in each of them respectively; I did then begin not only to examine the *Conceits, Opinions, and Conjectures,* which upon view of a few scattered *Bills* I had taken up; but did also admit new ones, as I found reason, and occasion from my *Tables.*

3. Moreover, finding some *Truths,* and not commonly-believed *Opinions,*

ons, to arise from my Meditations upon these neglected *Papers*, I proceeded further, to consider what benefit the knowledge of the same would bring to the World; that I might not engage my self in idle & useles Speculations : but, (like those noble *Virtuosi* of *Gresham-College*, who reduce their subtile Disquisitions upon *Nature* into downright Mechanical uses) present the World with some real Fruit from those ayrie Blossoms.

4. How far I have succeeded in the Premises, I now offer to the World's censure. Who I hope, will not expect from me, not professing Letters, things demonstrated with the same certainty, wherewith Learned men determine in their *Scholes*; but will take it well, that I should offer at a new thing, and could  
 forbear

forbear presuming to meddle where any of the Learned Pens have ever touched before, and that I have taken the pains, and been at the charge of setting out those *Tables*, whereby all men may both correct my *Positions*, and raise others of their own. For herein I have like a silly Schole-boy coming to say my Lesson to the World (that Peevish, and Tetchie Master) brought a bundle of Rods, wherewith to be whipped for every mistake I have committed.

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## CHAP. I.

*Of the Bills of Mortality, their beginning, and progress.*

**T**He first of the continued weekly *Bills of Mortality* extant at the *Parish-Clerks Hall*, begins the twenty

ninth of Decemb. 1603 being the first year of King *James* his Reign ; since when a weekly Accompt hath been kept there of *Burials* and *Christnings*. It is true, there were *Bills* before, viz. for the years 1592, -93, -94: but so interrupted since, that I could not depend upon the sufficiency of them, rather relying upon those Accompts, which have been kept since in order, as to all the uses I shall make of them.

2. I believe, that the rise of keeping these Accompts was taken from the *Plague*: for the said *Bills* ( for ought appears ) first began in the said year 1592, being a time of great *Mortality*; and after some dis-use, were resumed again in the year 1603, after the great *Plague* then happening likewise,

3. These *Bills* were Printed, and published,

published , not onely every week on *Thursdays*, but also a general Accompt of the whole Year was given in upon the *Thursday* before *Christmas-day* : which said general Accompts have been presented in the several manners following, *viz.* from the Year 1603, to the Year 1624, *inclusive*, according to the Pattern here inserted.

1623

1624

The general *Bill* for the whole Year, of all the *Burials*, and *Christnings*, as well within the *City of London*, and the *Liberties* thereof, as in the *Nine out-Parishes* adjoyning to the *City*, with the *Pest-house* belonging to the same : from *Thursday* the 18<sup>th</sup> of *December* 1623 to *Thursday* the 16<sup>th</sup>, of *December* 1624. according to the Report made

to the King's most excellent Majesty  
by the *Company* of the *Parish-Clerks*  
of *London*.

Buried this Year in the fourscore and seventeen } Parishes of <i>London</i> within the Walls,	3381.
Whereof, of the Plague, _____	1.
Buried this Year in the sixteen Parishes of <i>London</i> , } and the Pest-house, being within the Liberties } and without the Walls, _____	5924.
Whereof, of the Plague, _____	5.
The whole sum of all the Burials in <i>London</i> , and } the Liberties thereof, is this Year, _____	9311.
Whereof, of the Plague, _____	6.
Buried of the Plague without the Liberties in } <i>Middlesex</i> , and <i>Surrey</i> this whole Year, _____	0.
Christened in <i>London</i> , and the Liberties thereof, } this Year, _____	6368.
Buried this Year in the Nine our-Parishes ad- } joyning to <i>London</i> , and out of the Freedom, _____	2900.
Whereof, of the Plague _____	5.
The Total of all the Burials in the places afore said is	12210.
Whereof of the Plague, _____	11.
Christened in all the aforesaid places this Year, _____	8299.
Parishes clear of the Plague, _____	116.
Parishes that have been Infected this Year, _____	6.

4. In the Year 1625 every Parish was  
particularized, as in this following *Bill* :  
where note, that this next year of *Plague*  
caused the *Augmentation*, and *Corre-*  
*ction*

ction of the *Bills* ; as the former year of  
Plagne did the very being of them,

1624.

1625,

A General, or Great Bill for this Year,  
of the whole number of *Burials*, which  
have been buried of all Diseases, and  
also of the *Plague* in every Parish  
within the City of *London*, and the Li-  
berties thereof; as also in the nine out-  
Parishes adjoyning to the said City ;  
with the Pest-house belonging to the  
same : from *Thursday* the 16<sup>th</sup> day of  
*December*, 1624. to *Thursday* the 15<sup>th</sup>  
day of *December* 1625. according to  
the Report made to the King's most  
Excellent Majesty by the Company  
of *Parish-Clerks* of *London*.

## L O N D O N.

St. Albans in Woodstreet

Alhallows Barking

Bur. Plag.

188 78

397 263

Alhallows

## LONDON,

Bur. Pla

Alhallows Breadstreet	34	14	St.
Alhallows the Great	442	302	St.
Alhallows Honey Lane	18	8	St.
Alhallows the less	259	205	St.
Alhallows in Lombard street	86	44	St.
Alhallows Strainings	183	138	St.
Alhallows the Wall	301	155	St.
St. Alphage Cripple gate	240	190	St.
St. Andrew Hubbard	146	101	St.
St. Andrews Undershaft	219	149	St.
St. Andrews by Wardrobe	373	191	St.
St. Anns at Aldersgate	196	128	St.
St. Anns Black-Friers	336	215	St.
St. Antholins Parish	62	31	St.
St. Austins Parish	72	40	St.
St. Bartholmew at the Exchange	52	24	St.
St. Bennets Fink	108	57	St.
St. Bennets Grace Church	48	14	St.
St. Benners at Pauls Wharf	226	131	St.
St. Bennets Shearhog	24	8	St.
St. Borolphs Bilings-gate	90	66	St.
Christs Church Parish	611	371	St.
St. Christophers Parish	48	28	St.
St. Clements by Eastcheap	87	72	St.
St. Dionys Back Church	69	59	St.
St. Dunstons in the East	335	225	St.
St. Edmunds Lombardstreet	78	49	St.
St. Ethelborow in Bishops gate	205	101	St.
St. Faiths	89	45	St.
St. Fosters in Foster lane	149	102	St.
St. Gabriel Fen Church	71	54	St.
St. Georges Borolphs lane	30	19	St.
St. Gregories by St. Pauls	296	96	St.
St. Hellens in Bishops gate street	136	71	St.
St. James by Garlick-hith	180	109	St.
St. John Baptift	122	79	St.
St. John Evangelift	7	0	St.
St. John Zacharies	143	97	St.
St. James Dukes place	310	54	St.
St. Katharine Colemanstreet	26	75	St.

St. Kathrine

## ( II )

## L O N D O N.

		Sur.	Plag
14	St. Katharine Cree-Church.	186	373
02	St. Laurence in the Jewrie	91	55
8	St. Lawrence Pountney	206	127
05	St. Leonards Eastcheap	55	26
44	St. Leonards Fosterlane	292	209
38	St. Magnus Parish by the Bridge	137	85
55	St. Margarets Lothbury	114	64
00	St. Margarets Moses	37	25
01	St. Margarets new Fishstreet	123	82
19	St. Margarets Pattons	79	50
01	St. Mary Ab-Church	98	58
18	St. Mary Aldermanbury	126	79
5	St. Mary Aldermary	92	54
1	St. Mary le Bow	35	19
0	St. Mary Bothaw	22	14
4	St. Mary Coal-Church	26	11
7	St. Mary at the Hill	152	84
4	St. Mary Mounthiw	76	58
1	St. Mary Sommeriet	70	192
8	St. Mary Stainings	70	44
6	St. Mary Woolchurch	58	35
1	St. Mary Woolnoth	82	50
8	St. Martins Ironmonger-lane	25	18
2	St. Martins at Ludgate	254	164
9	St. Martins Orgars	88	47
5	St. Martins Outwich	60	30
9	St. Martins in the Vintry	339	208
1	St. Matthew Friday-street	24	12
5	St. Maudlins in Milk street	401	23
2	St. Maudlins Old-fish street	225	142
4	St. Michael Bassishaw	199	139
9	St. Michael Corn Hill	159	79
6	St. Michael Crooked lane	144	91
1	St. Michael Queen-hith	215	157
9	St. Michael in the Quern	53	30
9	St. Michael in the Royal	111	61
0	St. Michael in Wood-street	189	68
7	St. Mildreds Bred-street	60	44
4	St. Mildreds Poultry	94	45
6	St. Nicholas Acons	33	13

St. Nicholas

## L O N D O N

	Bur.	Plag
St. Nicholas Coal-Abby	87	61
St. Nicholas Olaves	70	43
St. Olaves in Hart-street	266	195
St. Olaves in the Jewry	43	25
St. Olaves in Silver-street	174	103
St. Pancras by Soper-lane	17	8
St. Peters in Cheap	68	44
St. Peters in Corn-hill	318	78
St. Peters at Pauls Wharf	97	68
St. Peters Poor in Broadstreet	52	27
St. Stevens in Colman street	506	350
St. Stevens in Walbrook	25	13
St. Swithin at London-stone	99	60
St. Thomas Apostles	141	107
Trinity Parish	148	87

*Buried within the 97 Parishes within the Walls of all Di-  
seases*

*Whereof, of the Plague.*

14340  
9197

St. Andrews in Holborn	2190	1636
St. Bartholmew the Great	516	360
St. Bartholmew the Less	111	65
St. Brides Parish	1481	1031
St. Boroloph Algate	2573	1653
Bridewel Precinct	213	151
St. Borolops Bishops-gate	2334	714
St. Borolops Alders-gate	578	307
St. Dunstons the West	860	641
St. Georges Southwark	1608	912
St. Giles Cripplegate	3988	2338
St. Olaves in Southwark	3689	2609
St. Savionrs Southwark	2746	1671
St. Sepulchers Parish	3425	2420
St. Thomas in Southwark	334	277
Trinity in the Minories	131	87
At the Pest-house	194	189

*Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls, Hand-  
ing part within the Liberties and part without,  
in Middlesex, and Surrey, and at the Pest-house.*

269722  
17153  
Buried

## Buried in the nine out-Parishes,

St. Clements Temple-bar	1284	755
St. Giles in the Fields	1335	947
St. James at Clarken-well	1191	903
St. Katharins by the Tower	998	744
St. Leonards in Shoreditch	1995	1407
St. Martins in the Fields	1470	973
St. Mary White chapel	3305	2272
St. Magdalens Bermondsey	1127	889
Savoy Pariffh	450	176
Buried in the nine out Parishes, in Middlesex & Surrey	12953.	
Whereof, of the Plague.		9067

The Total of all the Burials of all Diseases, within  
the Walls without the Walls, in the Liberties, in  
Middlesex, and Surrey; with the nine Out-  
Parishes and the Pest-house.

54265.

Whereof Buried of the Plague this present year, is — 35417  
Christnings this present year, is — 6983  
Parishes clear this year, is — 1.  
Parishes infected this year, is — 128.

5. In the Year 1626, the City of Westminster in imitation of London was inserted. The gross accompt of the Burials and Christnings, with distinction of the Plague being only taken notice of therein; the fifth, or last Canton, or Lined space of the said Bill, being varied into the form following, viz,

In

In Westminster this Year { Buried ---- 471  
 { Plague ---- 13  
 { Christnings 361

6. In the Year 1629, an accompt of the Diseases, and Casualties, whereof any dyed, together with the distinction of Males and Females, making the six Canton of the Bill, was added in manner following.

*The Canton of Casualties, and of the Bill for the Year 1632, being of the same form with that of 1629.*

*The Diseases, and Casualties this Year being 1632.*

<b>A</b> Bortive, and Stilborn	_____	_____	41
Affrighted	_____	_____	1
Aged	_____	_____	61
Ague	_____	_____	41
Apoplex, and Meagrom	_____	_____	17
Bit with a mad dog	_____	_____	1
Bleeding	_____	_____	3
Bloody flux, scouring, and flux	_____	_____	34
			Bruised

Bruised, Issues, sores, and ulcers,	28
Burnt, and Scalded	5
Borst, and Ruprute	9
Cancer, and Woolf	10
Canker	1
Childbed	171
Chrisomes, and Infants	2268
Cold and Cough	55
Colick, Stone, and Strangury	56
Consumption	1977
Convulsion	241
Cut of the Stone	5
Dead in the street, and starved	6
Dropfic, and swelling	267
Drowned	4
Executed, and prest to death	38
Falling sickness	17
Fever	1108
Fistula	13
Flox, and small Pox	531
French Pox	12
Gangreen	5
Gout	4
Grief	11
Jaundies	43
Jaw fallen	78
Impostume	44
Kild by several accidents	6
King's Evil	38
Lethargie	2
Livergrown	87
Lunatique	5
Made away themselves	15
Measles	80
Murthered	7
Over-laid, and starved at nurse	7
Palsie	25
Piles	1
Planue	8

In *Westminster* this Year { *Buried* ---- 471  
   { *Plague* ---- 13  
   { *Christnings* 361

6. In the Year 1629, an accompt of the *Diseases*, and *Casualties*, whereof any dyed, together with the distinction of *Males* and *Females*, making the six Canton of the Bill, was added in manner following.

*The Canton of Casualties, and of the Bill for the Year 1632, being of the same form with that of 1629.*

*The Diseases, and Casualties this Year being 1632.*

<b>A</b> Bortive, and Stillborn	_____	_____	41
Affrighted	_____	_____	1
Aged	_____	_____	61
Ague	_____	_____	43
Apoplex, and Meagrom	_____	_____	17
Bit with a mad dog	_____	_____	1
Bleeding	_____	_____	3
Bloody flux, scouring, and flux	_____	_____	34
			Bruised

Bruised, Issues, sores, and ulcers,	28
Burnt, and Scalded	5
Burst, and Rupture	9
Cancer, and Woolf	10
Canker	1
Childbed	171
Chrisomes, and Infants	2268
Cold and Cough	55
Colick, Stone, and Strangury	56
Consumption	1977
Convulsion	241
Cut of the Stone	5
Dead in the street, and starved	6
Dropfic, and swelling	267
Drowned	4
Executed, and prest to death	38
Falling sickness	17
Fever	1108
Fistula	13
Flox, and small Pox	531
French Pox	12
Gangreen	9
Gout	4
Grief	11
Jaundies	43
Jaw fallen	78
Impostume	44
Kild by several accidents	6
King's Evil	38
Lethargie	2
Livergrown	87
Lunatique	5
Made away themselves	15
Measles	80
Murdered	7
Over-laid, and starved at nurse	3
Palsie	23
Piles	1
Planue	8

Placer	13
Pleurific, and Spleen	36
Purples and spotted Fever	38
Quinsie	7
Rising of the Lights	98
Sciatica	1
Scurvy, and Itch	9
Suddenly	62
Surfet	86
Swine-Pox	6
Teeth	470
Thrush, and Sore mouth	40
Tympany	13
Tiffick	34
Vomiting	1
Wormes	27

Christened	{ Males — 4994 }	Buried	{ Males — 4932 }	Whereof, of the Plague 8
	{ Females — 4590 }		{ Females 4603 }	
	{ In all — 9584 }		{ In all — 9535 }	

Increased in the Burials in the 122 Parishes and at the  
Pest house this year, 993

Decreased of the Plague in the 122 Parishes, and at the  
Pest-house this year, 662

7. In the year 1636, the Accompts of the Burials & Christnings, in the Parishes of Islington, Lambth, Stepney, Newington, Hackney, and Redriff, were added in the manner following, making a seventh Canton, viz.

In

<i>In St. Margaret's Westminster.</i>	{ Christned	440
	{ Buried	890
	{ Plague	0
<i>Islington</i>	{ Christned	36
	{ Buried	113
	{ Plague	0
<i>Lambeth</i>	{ Christned	132
	{ Buried	220
	{ Plague	0
<i>Stepney</i>	{ Christned	892
	{ Buried	1486
	{ Plague	0
<i>Newington</i>	{ Christned	99
	{ Buried	181
	{ Plague	0
<i>Hackney</i>	{ Christned	30
	{ Buried	91
	{ Plague	0
<i>Redriff</i>	{ Christned	16
	{ Buried	48
	{ Plague	0

*The Total of all the Burials in the seven last Parishes  
this Year* 2958

*Whereof of the Plague* 0

*The Total of all the Christnings* 1645

8. *Covent-Garden* being made a Parish, the nine out-Parishes were called the ten out-Parishes, the which in former years were but eight.

9. In the year 1660. the last mentioned ten Parishes, with *Westminster*, *Islington*, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*, *Hackney*, and *Redriff*, are entred under two Divisions, viz. the one containing the twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*, and the other the five Parishes within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, viz. *St. Clement-Dane's*, *St. Pauls-Covent-Garden*, *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. Mary-Savoy*, & *St. Margarets Westminster*.

10. We have hitherto described the several steps, whereby the *Bills of Mortality* are come up to their present state; we come next to shew how they  
are

are made, and composed, which is in this manner, viz. When any one dies, then, either by tolling, or ringing of a Bell, or by bespeaking of a Grave of the *Sexton*, the same is known to the *Searchers*, corresponding with the said *Sexton*.

11. The *Searchers* hereupon (who are antient Matrons, sworn to their Office) repair to the place, where the dead Corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other enquiries, they examine by what *Disease* or *Casualty* the Corps died. Hereupon they make their Report to the *Parish-Clerk*, and he, every *Tuesday*-night, carries in an Accompt of all the *Burials* and *Christnings*, happening that Week, to the *Clerk* of the Hall. On *Wednesday* the general Accompt is made up, and Printed, and on *Thursday* published,

shed, and dispersed to the several Families, who will pay four Shilling *per Annum* for them.

12. *Memorandum*, That although the general yearly *Bills* have been set out in the several varieties afore-mentioned, yet the Original Entries in the *Hall books* were as exact in the very first year, as to all particulars, as now ; and the specifying of *Casualties*, and *Diseases*, was probably more.

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## CHAP. II.

### *General Observations upon the Casualties.*

**I**N my Discourses upon these *Bills*, I shall first speak of the *Casualties*, then give my Observations, with reference to the *Places* and *Parishes* comprehended in  
the

the *Bills*; and next of the *Years & Seasons*.

1. There seems to be good reason, why the *Magistrate* should himself take notice of the numbers of *Burials*, and *Christnings*, viz. to see whether the City encrease or decrease in people; whether it increase proportionably with the rest of the Nation; whether it be grown big enough, or too big, &c. But why the same should be made known to the people, otherwise then to please them as with a curiosity I see not.

2. Nor could I ever yet learn (from the many I have asked, and those not of the least *Sagacity*) to what purpose the distinction between *Males* and *Females* is inserted, or at all taken notice of? or why that of *Marriages* was not equally given in? Nor is it obvious to

every body, why the Accompt of *Casualties* (whereof we are now speaking) is made? The reason, which seems most obvious for this later, is, That the state of health in the City may at all times appear.

3. Now it may be Objected, That the same depends most upon the Accompts of *Epidemical Diseases*, and upon the chief of them all, the *Plague*; wherefore the mention of the rest seems only matter of curiosity.

4. But to this we answer, That the knowledge even of the numbers, which die of the *Plague*, is not sufficiently deduced from the meer Report of the *Searchers*, which only the Bills afford; but from other Ratiocinations, and comparings of the *Plague*, with some other *Casualties*.

5. For

5. For we shall make it probable, that in the Years of *Plague*, a quarter part more dies of that *Disease* than are set down; the same we shall also prove by other *Casualties*. Wherefore, if it be necessary to impart to the *world* a good *account* of some few *Casualties*, which since it cannot well be done without, giving an *Account* of them all, then is our common *practise* of so doing, very apt and rational.

6. Now, to make these Corrections upon the perhaps ignorant, and careless *Searchers Reports*, I considered first of what authority they were of themselves, that is, whether any credit at all were to be given to their Distinguishments: and finding that many of the *Casualties* were but matter of sense, as whether a Child were *Abortive* or *Stil-born*; whether men

were *Aged*, that is to say, above sixty years old, or thereabouts when they died, without any curious determination; whether such *Aged* persons died purely of *Age* as for that the *Innate heat* was quite extinct, or the *Radical moisture* quite dried up (for I have heard some Candid *Physicians* complaine of the darkness, which themselves were in hereupon) I say, that these Distinguishments, being but matter of sense, I concluded the *Searchers* Report might be sufficient in the Case.

7. As for *Consumptions*, if the *Searchers* do but truly Report (as they may) whether the dead Corps were very lean, and worn away, it matters not to many of our purposes, whether the Disease were exactly the same, as *Physicians* define it in their Books. Moreover, In case a man  
of

of seventy five years old died of a *Cough* (of which had he been free, he might have possibly lived to ninety) I esteem it little error (as to many of our purposes) if this Person be in the Table of *Casualties*, reckoned among the *Aged*, and not placed under the Title of *Coughs*.

8. In the matters of *Infants* I would desire but to know clearly, what the *Searchers* mean by *Infants*, as whether Children that cannot speak, as the word *Infant* seems to signify, or Children under two or three years old, although I should not be satisfied, whether the *Infant* died of *Wind*, or of *Teeth*, or of the *Convulsion*, &c. or were choaked with *Phlegm*, or else of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, & *Scouring*, apart, or together, which they say do often cause one another; for I say, it is somewhat to know  
how

how many die usually before they can speak, or how many live past any assigned number of years.

9. I say, it is enough if we know from the *Searchers* but the most *predominant* symptoms; as that one died of the *Head-Ach*, who was sorely *tormented* with it, though the *Physicians* were of opinion, that the disease was in the *Stomach*. Again, if one died *suddenly*, the matter is not great, whether it be reported in the Bills, *Suddenly*, *Apoplexy*, or *Planet-strucken*, &c.

10. To conclude, In many of these cases the *Searchers* are able to report the opinion of the *Physician*, who was with the *Patient*, as they receive the same from the *Friends of the Defunct*: and in very many cases such as *Drowning*, *Scalding*, *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, *making away themselves*

*themselves, Lunatiques, Sores, Small-Pox, &c.* their own senses are sufficient and the generality of the world are able pretty well to distinguish the *Gout, Stone, Dropsie, Falling-sickness, Palsie, Agues, Pleurisie, Rickets*, one from another.

11. But now as for those *casualties* which are aptest to be confounded, & mistaken, I shall in the ensuing Discourse presume to touch upon them so far as the learning of these Bills have enabled me.

12. Having premised these general Advertisements, our first Observation upon the *Casualties* shall be, That in twenty years there dying of all Diseases & *Casualties*, 229250, that 71124 died of the *Thrush, Convulsion, Rickets, Teeth, & Worms*; and as *Abortives, Chrysomes, Infants, Liver-grown, and Over-laid*; that is to say,

say, that about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole died of those diseases, which we guess did all light upon Children under four or five years old.

13. There died also of the *Small-Pox*, *Swine-Pox*, and *Measles* and of *Worms* without *Convulsions*, 12210. of which number we suppose likewise, that about  $\frac{1}{3}$  might be Children under six Years old. Now, if we consider that sixteen thousand of the said 229250 died of that extraordinary and grand *Casualty*, the *Plague*, we shall find that about thirty six *per Centum* of all quick conceptions died before six Years old.

14. The second Observation is, That of the said 229250 dying of all Diseases, there died of *acute Diseases* (the *Plague* excepted) but about 50000, or  $\frac{1}{5}$  parts. The which proportion doth give a measure

sure of the State, and disposition of this *Climate*, and *Air*; as to health; these *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases hapning suddenly, and vehemently upon the like corruptions, and alterations in the *Air*.

15. The third Observation is, that of the said 229250 about seventy thousand died of *Chronical* Diseases, which shews (as I conceive) the State and Disposition of the Country (including as well its *Food* as *Air*) in reference to health, or rather in *longevity*: for as the proportion of *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases shews the aptness of the *Air* to sudden and vehement impressions; so the *Chronical* Diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place: so that upon the proportion of *Chronical* Diseases seem to hang the judgment of the fitness of the Country  
for

for *long life*. For, I conceive, that in Countries subject to great *Epidemical* sweeps, men may live very long, but, where the proportion of the *Chronical* distempers is great, it is not likely to be so; because men being long sick, and always sickly, cannot live to any great age, as we see in several sorts of *Mettal-men*, who, although they are less subject to *acute* Diseases then others, yet seldom live to be old, that is, not to reach unto those years, which *David* says is the Age of Man.

16. The fourth Observation is, That of the said 229250 not 4000 died of outward Grievs, as of *Cancers, Fistulas, Sores, Ulcers, broken and bruised Limbs, Impostumes, Itch, Kings evil, Leprosie, Scald-head Swine-pox, Wens, &c.* viz. not one in 60.

17. In the next place, whereas many

per-

persons live in great fear, and apprehension of some of the more formidable and notorious Diseases following ; I shall only set down how many died of each : that the respective numbers, being compared with the Total 229250, those persons may the better understand the hazzard they are in.

*Table of Notorious Diseases.*

<i>Apoplex</i> —————	1306	<i>Leprosie</i> —————	0006
<i>Cut of the Stone</i> —————	0038	<i>Lunatique</i> —————	0158
<i>Falling Sickness</i> —————	0074	<i>Overlaid and Starved</i>	0529
<i>Dead in the Streets</i> ———	0243	<i>Palsy</i> —————	0423
<i>Gout</i> —————	0134	<i>Rupture</i> —————	0201
<i>Head ach</i> —————	0051	<i>Stone and Strangury</i> ———	0863
<i>Faundice</i> —————	0998	<i>Sciatica</i> —————	0005
<i>Lethargy</i> —————	0067	<i>Sodainly</i> —————	0454

*Table of Casualties.*

<i>Bleeding</i> —————	069	<i>Kil'd by several accidents</i>	1021
<i>Burnt, and Scalded</i> ———	125	<i>Murdered</i> —————	0086
<i>Drowned</i> —————	829	<i>Poysoned</i> —————	014
<i>Excessive drinking</i> ———	001	<i>Smothered</i> —————	026
<i>Frighted</i> —————	022	<i>Shot</i> —————	007
<i>Grief</i> —————	279	<i>Starved</i> —————	051
<i>Hanged themselves</i> ———	222	<i>Vomiting</i> —————	136

18. In the foregoing Observations we ventured to make a Standard of the healthfulness of the *Air* from the proportion of *Acute & Epidemical* diseases, & of the *wholsomness* of the *food* from that of the *Chronical*. Yet for as much as neither of them alone do shew the *longevity* of the Inhabitants, we shal in the next place come to the more absolute standard, and correction of both, which is the proportion of the Aged, viz. 15757 to the Total 229250. That is, of about 1 to 15, or 7 per Cent. Only the question is, what number of years the *Searchers* call *Aged*, which I conceive must be the same that *David* calls so, viz. 70. For no man can be said to die properly of *Age*, who is much less. It follows from hence, That if in any other Country more then 7 of the 100 live beyond

beyond 70, such Country is to be esteem-  
ed more healthful than this of our City.

19. Before we speak of particular *casualties*, we shall observe, that among the several *casualties* some bear a constant proportion to the whole number of *Burials*; such are *Chronical Diseases*, and the *Diseases* whereunto the City is most subject; as for example, *Consumptions*, *Dropsies*, *Faundice*, *Gowt*, *Stone*, *Palsie*, *Scurvy*, *rising of the Lights*, or *Mother*, *Rickets*, *Aged*, *Agues*, *Fevers*, *Bloody-flux*, and *Scouring*; nay, some *Accidents*, as *Grief*, *Drowning*, *Men's making away themselves*, and being *Kill'd by several Accidents*, &c. do the like; whereas *Epidemical*, and *Malignant diseases*, as the *Plague*, *Purples*, *Spotted-Fever*, *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, do not keep that equality: so as in some years or months,

D.

there

there died ten times as many as in others.

### CHAP. III.

#### *Of Particular Casualties.*

**M**Y first Observation is, That few are *starved*. This appears, for that of the 229250, which have died, we find not above fifty one to have been *starved*, excepting helpless *Infants* at Nurse, which being caused rather by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women, is not properly an effect, or sign of want of food in the Country, or of means to get it.

2. The Observation which I shall add hereto, is, That the vast number of *Beggars*, swarming up and down this City, do all live, and seem to be most of them healthy, and strong; whereupon I make  
this

this question, Whether, since they do all live by begging, that is, without any kind of labour ; it were not better for the State to keep them, even although they earned nothing ; that so they might live Regularly, and not in that Debauchery, as many Beggars do ; and that they might be cured of their bodily Impotencies, or taught to work, &c. each according to his condition and capacity ; or by being employed in some work (not better undone) might be accustom'd, and fitted for labour ?

3. To this some may Object, That Beggars are now maintained by *voluntary Contributions*, whereas in the other way the same must be done by generall Tax ; and consequently, the Objects of Charity would be removed, and taken away.

4. To which we answer, That in *Holland*, although no where fewer Beggars appear to charm up commiseration in the credulous, yet no where is there greater, or more frequent Charity: only indeed the Magistrate is both the *Beggar*, and the *disposer* of what is got [by begging; so as all Givers have a Moral certainty, that their Charity shall be well applied.

5. Moreover, I question, Whether what we give to a Wretch, that shews us lamentable sores, and mutilations, be always out of the purest Charity? that is, purely for God's sake; for as much as when we see such objects, we then feel in our selves a kind of pain, and passion by consent; of which we ease our selves, when we think we ease them, with whom we sympathized; or else we bespeak a  
forehand

forehand the like *commiseration* in others towards our selves, when we shall (as we fear we may) fall into the like distress,

6. We have said, *'Twere better the Publick should keep the Beggars, though they earned nothing, &c.* But most men will laugh to hear us suppose, That any able to work (as indeed most *Beggars* are, in one kind of measure or another) should be kept without earning any thing. But we Answer, That if there be but a certain proportion of work to be done; and that the same be already done by the *non-Beggars*; then to imploy the *Beggars* about it, will but transfer the want from one hand to another; nor can a Learner work so cheap as a skilful practised *Artist* can. As for example, a practised *Spinner* shall spin a pound of Wool worth two

shillings for six pence ; but a learner, undertaking it for three pence, shall make the Wool indeed into Yarn, but not worth twelve pence.

7. This little hint is the model of the greatest work in the world, which is the making of *England* as considerable for Trade as *Holland* ; for there is but a certain proportion of Trade in the world, and *Holland* is prepossessed of the greatest part of it, and is thought to have more skill and experience to manage it ; wherefore, to bring *England* into *Hollands* condition, as to this particular, is the same, as to send all the Beggars about *London*, into the *West-Country* to spin, where they shall only spoil the Clothiers Wool, and beggar the present Spinners at best ; but at worst, put the whole Trade of the Coun-

Country to a stand, until the *Hollander*, being more ready for it, have snapt that with the rest.

8. My next Observation is, That but few are *Murthered*, viz. not above 86. of the 229250. which have died of other Diseases and Casualties ; whereas in *Paris*, few nights scape without their *Tragedy*.

9. The Reasons of this we conceive to be *Two* : One is the *Government*, and *Guard* of the City by *Citizens* themselves, and that alternately. No man settling into a Trade for that employment. And the other is, The natural and customary abhorrence of that inhumane *Crime*, and all *Bloodshed*, by most *Englishmen* : for of all that are *Executed*, few are for *Murther*. Besides

the great and frequent Revolutions and Changes in Government since the year 1650, have been with little *bloodshed*; the *Usurpers* themselves having *Executed* few in comparison, upon the Accompt of disturbing their Innovations.

10. In brief, when any dead Body is found in *England*, no *Algebraist*, or *Uncipherer* of letters, can use more subtile suppositions, and variety of conjectures to find out the Demonstration, or Cipher; than every common unconcerned person doth to find out the Murtherers, and that for ever, until it be done.

11. The *Lunaticks* are also but few, viz. 158 in 229250. though I fear many more than are set down in our *Bills*, few being entred for such, but those who die at *Bedlam*; and there all seem

to

to die of their *Lunacy*, who died *Lunaticks*, for there is much difference in computing the number of *Lunaticks*, that die (though of *Fevers* & all other Diseases, unto which *Lunacy* is no *Supersedeas*) and those that die by reason of their *Madness*.

12. So that, this *Casualty* being so uncertain, I shall not force my self to make any inference from the numbers and proportions we find in our Bills concerning it: only I dare ensure any man at this present, well in its Wits, for one in the thousand, that he shall not die a *Lunatick* in *Bedlam*, within these seven years, because I find not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so.

13. The like use may be made of the accompts of men, that made away themselves, who are another sort of *Madmen*,

men, that think to ease themselves of pain by leaping into *Hell*; or else are are more Mad, so as to think there is no such place; or that men may go to rest by death, though they dye in *self-murder*, the greatn<sup>st</sup> Sin.

14. We shall say nothing of the numbers of those that have been *Drowned*, *Killed by falls from Scaffolds*, or by *Carts running over them*, &c. because the same depends upon the casual Trade and Employment of men, and upon matters which are but circumstantial to the Seasons and Regions we live in; and affords little of the Science and Certainty we aim at.

15. We find one *Casualty* in our Bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect, much like our abhorrence

horrence of *Toads & Snakes* as most poisonous Creatures, whereas few men dare say upon their own knowleg they ever found harm by either; and this *Casualty* is the *French-Pox*, gotten for the most part, not so much by the intemperate use of *Venery* which rather causeth the *Gout*) as of many common Women.

16. I say the Bills of *Mortality* would take off these Bars, which keep some men within the bounds, as to these extravagancies: for in the aforementioned 229250, we find not above 392 to have died of the *Pox*. Now, forasmuch as it not good to let the World be lulled into a security and belief of Impunity by our Bills, which we intend shall not be only as *Death's-heads* to put men in mind of their *Mortality*, but also

also as *Mercurial Statues*. to point out the most dangerous ways that lead us into it and misery ; We shall therefore shew, that the *Pox* is not as the *Thads* and *Snakes* afore-mentioned, but of a quite contrary nature, together with the reason why it appears otherwise.

17. Forasmuch as by the ordinary discourse of the world it seems a great part of men have at one time or other, had some *species* of this Disease I wondering why so few died of it, especially because I could not take that to be so harmless, whereof so many complained very fiercely ; upon enquiry I found that those who died of it out of the Hospitals (especially that of *King's-Land*, and the *Lock in Southwark*) were returned of Ulcers and Sores. And in brief, I found, that

that all mentioned to die of the *French Pox* were returned by the *Clerks* of *St. Giles's* and *St. Martin's in the Fields* only, in which place I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of uncleanness were: from whence I concluded that only *hated* persons, and such, whose very *Noses* were eaten off, were reported by the *Searchers* to have died of this too frequent *Malady*.

18. In the next place, it shall be examined under what name, or *Casualty*, such as die of these Diseases are brought in: I say, under the *Consumption*; for as much as all dying thereof die so emaciated and lean (their *Ulcers* dis-appearing upon Death) that the Old-women *Searchers*, after the mist of a Cup of *Ale*, and the bribe of a two-groat

groat fee, instead of one, given them, cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a *Phthisis*, or from an *Hectick Fever*, *Atrophy*, &c. or from an infection of the *Spermatick* parts, which in length of time, and in various disguises hath at last vitiated the habit of the Body, and by disabling the parts to digest their nourishment, brought them to the condition of leanness above mentioned.

19. My next Observation is, That of the *Rickets* we find no mention among the *Casualties*, until the Year 1634, and then but of 14 for that whole Year.

20. Now the Question is, Whether that Disease did first appear about that time; or whether a Disease, which  
had

had been long before, did then first receive its Name ?

21. To clear this Difficulty out of the Bills (for I dare venture on no deeper Arguments) I enquired what other Casualties before the year 1634, named in the Bills, was most like the *Rickets*; and found not only by pretenders to know it, but also from other Bills, that *Liver-grown* was the nearest. For in some years I find *Liver-grown*, *Spleen*, and *Rickets*, put all together, by reason (as I conceive of their likeness to each other. Hereupon I added the *Liver-growns* of the year, 1634, viz. 77, to the *Rickets* of the same year, viz. 14, making in all 91: which total as also the number 77 it self, I compared with the *Liver-grown* of the precedent year 1633, viz.

viz. 82: All which shewed me, that the *Rickets* was a new disease over and above.  
 22. Now, this being but a faint Argument, I looked both forwards and backwards, and found, that in the year 1629, when no *Rickets* appeared, there was but 94 *Liver-growns*; and in the year 1636 there was 99 *Liver-grown*, although there were also 50 of the *Rickets*: only this is not to be denied, that when the *Rickets* grew very numerous (as in the year 1660, viz. 521) then there appeared not above 15 of *Liver-grown*.

23. In the year 1659 were 441 *Rickets* and 8 *Liver-grown*. In the year 1658 were 476 *Rickets*, and 51 *Liver-grown*. Now, though it be granted that these Diseases were confounded

in the Judgement of the *Nurses*, yet it is most certain, that the *Liver-grown* did never but once, viz. *Anno 1630*, exceed 100; whereas *Anno 1660*, *Livergrown* and *Rickets*, were 536.

24. It is also to be observed, that the *Rickets* were never more numerous than now, and that they are still increasing, for *Anno 1649*, there was but 190, next year 260, next after that 329, and so forwards, with some little starting backwards in some years, until the year 1660, which produced the greatest of all.

25. Now, such back-startings seem to be universal in all things; for we do not onely see in the progressive motion of the wheels of *Watches*, and in the Rowing of *Boats*, that there is a little starting or jerking backwards be-

E                      tween

tween every step forwards, but also (if I am not much deceived) there appeared the like in the motion of the *Moon*, which in the long *Telescopes* at *Gresham Colledge* one may sensibly discern.

26. There seems also to be another new Disease, called by our Bills, *The stopping of the Stomack*, first mentioned in the year 1636, the which *Malady*, from that year to 1647, increased but from 6 to 29, *Anno* 1655, it came to 145. In 57, to 277. In 60, to 314. Now these proportions far exceeding the difference of proportion generally arising from the increase of Inhabitants, and from the resort of *Advenæ* to the City, shews there is some new Disease, which appeareth to the Vulgar, as *A stopping of the Stomack*.

27. Here

27. Hereupon I apprehended, that this *Stopping* might be the *Green-sickness*, forasmuch as I find few or none to have been returned upon that Account, although many be visibly stained with it. Now, whether the same be forborn out of shame, I know not: For since the world believes, that Marriage cures it, it may seem indeed a *shame*, that any *Maid* should die uncured, when there are more *Males* than *Females*, that is, an overplus of *Husbands* to all that can be *Wives*.

28. In the next place, I conjectured, that this *stopping of the Stomack*, might be the *Mother*, forasmuch as I have heard of many troubled with *Mother-fits* (as they call them) although few returned to have died of them; which conjecture, if it be true, we may

then safely say, That the *Mother-fits* have also increased.

29. But I was somewhat taken off from thinking this *stopping of the Stomack* to be the *Mother*, because I ghuesled rather the *Rising of the Lights* might be it. For I remembered that some Women, troubled with the *Mother-fits*, did complain of a *choaking in their Throats*. Now, as I understand, it is more conceivable, that the *Lights* or *Lungs* (which I have heard, called; *The Bellows of the Body*) not blowing, that is, neither venting out, nor taking in breath, might rather cause such a *Choking*, than that the *Mother* should rise up thither, and do it. For me-thinks, when a woman is with child, there is a greater rising, and yet no such *Fits* at all.

30. But

30. But what I have said of the *Rickets* and *stopping of the Stomack*, I do in some measure say of the *Rising of the Lights* also, viz. that these *Risings*, (be they what they will) have *increased* much above the general proportion; for in 1629 there was but 44, and in 1660, 249, viz. almost six times as many.

31. Now, forasmuch as *Rickets* appear much in the *Over-growing of Childrens Livers and Spleens* (as by the *Bills* may appear) which surely may cause *stopping of the Stomach*, by squeezing and crouding upon that part. And forasmuch as these *Chokings* or *Risings of the Lights* may proceed from the same stuffings, as make the *Liver* and *Spleen* to over-grow their due proportion. And lastly, forasmuch

as the *Rickets*, stopping of the *Stomach*, and rising of the *Lights*, have all increased together, and in some kind of correspondent proportions ; it seems to me, that they depend one upon another. And that what is the *Rickets* in Children, may be the other in more grown Bodies ; for surely Children, which recover of the *Rickets*, may retain somewhat to cause what *I* have imagined : but of this let the learned *Physicians* consider, as *I* presume they have.

32. *I* had not medled thus far, but that *I* have heard, the first hints of the circulation of the Blood, were taken from a common Person's wondering what became of all the blood which issued out of the heart, since the heart beats above three thousand times an hour, although

though but one drop should be pump'd out of it at every stroke.

33. The *Stone* seemed to decrease: for in 1632, 33, 34, 35, and 36, there died of the *Stone* and *Strangury*, 254. And in the Years 2655, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 1660, but 250, which numbers, although indeed they be almost equal; yet considering the Burials of the first named five years, were but half those of the later, it seems to be decreased by about one half.

34. Now the *Stone* and *Strangury*, are Diseases, which most men know that feel them, unless it be in some few cases, where (as I have heard *Physicians* say) a *Stone* is held up by the *Films* of the *Bladder*, and so kept from grating or offending it.

35. The *Gout* stands much at a stay, that is, it answers the general proportion of Burials; there dies not above one of 1000 of the *Gout*, although I believe that more die *Gouty*. The reason is, because those that have the *Gout*, are said to be *Long-livers*; and therefore, when such die, they are returned as *Aged*.

36. The *Scurvy* hath likewise increased, and that gradually from 12, *Anno* 1629, to 95, *Anno* 1660.

37. The *Tyssick* seems to be quite worn away, but that it is probable the same is entered as *Cough* or *Consumption*.

38. *Agues* and *Fevers* are entered promiscuously, yet in the few Bills, where in they have been distinguished, it appears, that not above one in 40 of the whole are *Agues*.

39. The

39. The *Abortives* and *Stil-born* are about the twentieth part of those that are *Christened*, and the numbers seemed the same thirty Years ago as now, which shews there were more in proportion in those years then now : or, else that in these later Years due Accompts have not been kept of the *Abortives*, as having been Buried without notice, and perhaps not in *Church-Yards*.

40. For that there hath been a neglect in the Accounts of the *Christenings* is most certain, because until the year 1642, we find the *Burials* but equal with the *Christenings*, or near thereabouts, but in 1648, when the differences in Religion had changed the Government, the *Christenings* were but two thirds of the *Burials*. And in the year 1659, not half, viz.

*viz.* the *Burials* were 14720, of the *Plague* but 36) and the *Christenings* were but 5670; which great disproportion could be from no other Cause than that above-mentioned, forasmuch as the same grew as the Confusions and Changes grew.

41. Moreover, although the Bills give us in *Anno* 1659 but 5670 *Christenings*, yet they give us 421 *Abortives*, and 226 dying in *Child-Bed*; whereas in the year 1631, when the *Abortives* were 410, that is, near the number of the year 1659, the *Christenings* were 8288. Wherefore by the proportion of *Abortives Anno* 1659, the *Christenings*, should have been about 8500: but if we shall reckon by the Women dying in *Childbed*, of whom a better Accompt is kept then of *Still-Borns*

*Borns* and *Abortives*, we shall find *Anno* 1659, there were 226 *Child-Beds*; and *Anno* 1631, 412, viz. not  $\frac{1}{2}$ : Wherefore I conceive that the true number of the *Christnings Anno* 1659 is above double to the 5690, set down in our Bills; that is about 11500, and then the *Christenings* will come near the same proportion to the *Burials*, as hath been observed in former times.

42. In regular Times, when *Accompts* were well kept, we find that not above three in 200 died in *Child-Bed*, and that the number of *Abortives* was about treble to that of the *Women* dying in *Child-Bed*: from whence we may probably collect, that not one *Woman* of an hundred ( I might say of two hundred ) dies in her Labour; for-

forasmuch as there be other Causes of a Womans dying within a Month, than the hardness of her Labour,

43. If this be true in these Countries, where women hinder the facility of their *Child-bearing* by affected straitening of their Bodies ; then certainly in *America*, where the same is not practised, Nature is little more to be taxed as to womed, than in *Brutes*, among whom not one in some thousands do die of their Deliveries : what I have heard of the *Irish-Women* confirms me herein.

44. Before we quite leave this matter, we shall insert the Causes, why the Accompt of *Christenings* hath been neglected more then that of *Burials* : one, and the chief whereof, was a Religious Opinion against *Baptizing of Infants*, ei-  
ther

ther as unlawful, or unnecessary. If this were the only reason we might by our defects of this kind conclude the growth of this opinion, and pronounce, that not half the People of *London*, between the years 1650 and 1660, were convinced of the need of *Baptizing*.

45. A second Reason was, The scruples which many publick *Ministers* would make of the worthiness of Parents, to have their Children Baptized, which forced such questioned Parents, who did also not believe the necessity of having their Children Baptized by such Scruplers, to carry their Children unto such other *Ministers*, as having performed the thing, had not the Authority or command of the *Register* to enter the names of the Baptized.

46. A third Reason was, That a little Fee was to be paid for the *Registry*.

47. Upon the whole matter it is most certain that the number of *Heterodox* Believers was very great between the said year 1650 and 1660 ; and so peevish were they as not to have the Births of their Children *Registred*, although thereby the time of their coming of Age might be known, in respect of such Inheritances as might belong unto them ; and withal by such *Registring* it would have appeared unto what *Parish* each Child had belonged, in case any of them should happen to want relief.

48. Of *Convulsions* there appeared very few, viz. but 52 in the year 1629, which in 1636 grew to 709, keeping about that

stay

stay till 1639, though sometimes rising to about 1000.

49. It is to be noted, That from 1629 to 1636, when the *Convulsions* were but few, the number of *Chryfoms* and *Infants* was greater: for in 1629, there was of *Chryfoms* and *Infants* 2596, and of the *Convulsion* 52, viz. of both 2648. And in 1636 there was of *Infants* 1895, and of the *Convulsions* 709; in both 2604, by which it appears, that this difference is likely to be only a confusion in the Accompts.

50. Moreover we find that for these later years, since 1636, the total of *Convulsions* and *Chryfomes* added together are much less, viz. by about 400 or 500 *per Annum*, than the like Totals from 1629 to 36, which makes  
me

me think, that *Teeth* also were thrust in under the Title of *Chrysome* and *Infants*, in as much as in the said years, from 1629 to 1636, the number of *Wormes* and *Teeth* wants by above 400 per *Annum* of what we find in following years.

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## CHAP. IV.

### *Of the Plague.*

4. **B**Efore we leave to discourse of the *Casualties*, we shall add something concerning that greatest *Disease*, or *Casualty* of all, The *Plague*.

There have been in *London*, within this *Age*, four times of great *Mortality*, that is to say the years 1592 and 1593, 1603, 1625 and 1636.

There

There died Anno 1592, from *March*  
to *December*, ————— 29286

Whereof of the *Plague* ————— 21503

Anno 1593 ————— 27844

Whereof of the *Plague* ————— 20662

*Christened* in the said year ————— 4022

Anno 1603, within the same space of  
time, were Buried ————— 37294

Whereof of the *Plague* ————— 30562

An. 1625, within the same space ————— 51758

Whereof of the *Plague* ————— 35417

An. 1636, from *April* to *Decemb.* ————— 23359

Whereof of the *Plague* ————— 20400

2. Now it is manifest of it self, in which  
of these years most died; but in which of  
them was the greatest *Mortality* of all di-  
seases in general, or of the *Plague* in par-  
ticular, we discover thus. In the year  
1592, and 1636, we find the proportion of

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those

those dying of the *Plague* in the whole to be near alike, that is, about 10 to 23; or 11 to 25, or as about two to five.

3. In the year 1625, we find the *Plague* to bear unto the whole in proportion, as 35 to 51, or 7 to 10, that is almost the triplicate of the former proportion; for the *Cube* of 7 being 343, and the *Cube* of 10 being 1000, the said 343 is not  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 1000.

4. In *Anno* 1603, the proportion of the *Plague* to the whole, was as 30 to 37, viz. as 4 to 5, which is yet greater than the last of 7 to 20: For if the Year 1625 had been as great a *Plague*-year as 1603, there must have died not only 7 to 10, but 8 to 10, which in those great numbers makes a vast difference.

5. We must therefore conclude the  
Year

( 67 )

Year 1603 to have been the greatest  
*Plague-year* of this Age.

6. Now to know in which of these  
four was the greatest Mortality at large,  
we reason thus :

Anno 1592	{	Buried ————— 26490	}	or	{	6
		Christned ————— 4277				

Anno 1603	{	There died In the whole	}	or	{	8				
		Year of all ————— 38244					}	as	{	1
		Christned ————— 4784								

1 to 8, or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10.	{	Anno 1625	{	Died in the whole	}	or	{	8					
				Year					54265	}	as	{	1
				Christned									

Anno 1636	{	There died, <i>ut supra</i> , ----- 23359	}	or	{	5
		Christned ————— 9522				

7. From whence it appears, that  
Anno 1636 the Christenings were a-  
bout  $\frac{2}{3}$  parts of the Burials : Anno 1592  
but  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; but in the Year 1603, and 1623,

not above an eighth: so that the said two years were the years of greatest *mortality*. We said that the year 1603 was the greatest *Plague*-year. And now we say, that the same was not a greater year of *Mortality* than *Anno* 1625. Now to reconcile these two Positions, we must alledge, that *Anno* 1625 there was Error in the Accompts or Distinctions of the *Casualties*; that is, more died of the *Plague* than were accounted for under that name. Which Allegation we also prove thus, *viz.*

8. In the said year 1625, there are said to have died of the *Plague* 35417, and of all other diseases 18848; whereas in the years, both before and after the same, the ordinary number of Burials, was between 7 and 8000; so that if we  
add

add about 11000 (which is the difference between 7 and 18) to our 35, the whole will be 46000, which bears to the whole 54000, as about 4 to 5, thereby rendring the said year 1625 to be as great a *Plague* year as that of 1603, and no greater; which answers to what we proved before, viz. that the *Mortality* of the two years was equal.

From whence we may probably suspect, that about  $\frac{1}{4}$  part more died of the *Plague* than are returned for such; which we further prove by noting, that Anno 1636 there died 10400 of the *Plague*, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  whereof is 2600. Now there are said to have died of all other diseases that Year 12959, out of which number, deducting 2600, there remains 10359, more than which there died not in se-

veral years next before and after the said Year 1636.

10. The next observation we shall offer is, That the *Plague* of 1603, lasted eight years. In some whereof there died above 4000, in others above 2000, and in but one less then 600: whereas in the Year 1624 next preceeding, and in the Year 1626 next following the said great *Plague*-year 1625, there died in the former but 11, and in the later but 134 of the *Plague*. Moreover, in the said Year 1625, the *Plague* decreased from its utmost number 4461 a week, to below 1000, within six weeks.

11. The *Plague* of 1636 lasted twelve Years, in eight whereof there died 2000 *per annum* one with another, and

and never under 800. The which shews, that the Contagion of the *Plague* depends more upon the *Disposition* of the *Air*, than upon the *Effluvia* from the bodies of men.

12. Which also we prove by the sudden jumps which the *Plague* hath made, leaping in one Week from 118 to 927; and back again from 993 to 258; and from thence again the very next week to 852. The which Effects must surely be rather attributed to change of the *Aire*, than of the Constitution of Mens Bodies, otherwise than as this depends upon that.

13. It may be also noted, That many times other *Pestilential* Diseases, as *Purple-Fevers*, *Small-pox*, &c. do fore-run the *Plague* a Year, two or three; for in 1622 there died but 8000:

in 1623, 11000 : in 1624, about 12000 :  
till in 1625 there died of all Diseases a-  
bove 54000.

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## CHAP. V.

*Other Observations upon the Plague, and  
Casualties.*

1. **T**HE Decrease and Increase of Peo-  
ple, is to be reckoned chiefly by  
*Christnings*, because few bear Children  
in London but *Inhabitants*, though others  
die there. The Accompts of *Christen-*  
*ings* were well kept until differences in  
*Religion* occasioned some neglect there-  
in, although even these neglects we must  
confess to have been regular and pro-  
portionable.

2. By

2. By the numbers and proportions of *Christenings* therefore we observe as followeth viz,

First, That when from *December 1602*, to *March* following, there was little or no *Plague*) then the *Christenings* at a *Medium* were between 110 and 130 *per Week*, few *Weeks* being above the one, or below the other; but when from thence to *July* the *Plague* increased, that then the *Christenings* decreased to under 90.

Secondly, The Question is, Whether *Teeming-Women* died, or fled, or miscarried? The latter at this time seems most probable, because even in the said space, between *March* and *July*, there died not above 20 *per Week* of the *Plague*; which small number could neither cause the death or flight of

of so many Women, as to alter the proportion : part lower.

3. Moreover, we observe from the 21 of *July* to the 12 of *Octob.* the *Plague* increasing reduced the *Christenings* to 70 at a *Medium*, diminishing the above proportion down to 2. Now the cause of this must be flying and death, as well as *Miscarriages* and *Abortions*; for there died within that time about 25000, wherof many were certainly *Women with child*: besides the fright of so many dying within so small a time, might drive away so many others, as to cause this Effect.

4. From *December* 1624, to the middle of *April* 1625, there dyed not above five a week of the *Plague*, one with another. In this time the *Christenings* were one with another 180.

The

The which decreased gradually by the 22 of *September* to 75, or from the proportion of 12 to 5, which evidently squares with our former Observation.

5. The next Observation we shall offer is, the time, wherein the City hath been *Re-peopled* after a great *Plague*; which we affirm to be by the second year. For in 1627 the *Christenings* which are our Standard in this case) were 8408, which in 1624, next preceding the *Plague*-year 1625 (that had swept away above 54000) were but 8299; and the *Christenings* of 1626 (which were but 6701) mounted in one year to the said 8408.

6. Now the Cause hereof, for-as-much as it cannot be a supply by Procreations; *Ergo*, it must be by new Affluxes to *London* out of the Country,

7. We

7. We might fortifie this Assertion by shewing that before the *Plague*-year 1603, the *Christenings* were about 6000, which were in that very year reduced to 4789, but crept up the next year 1604 to 5458, recovering their former ordinary proportion in 1605 of 6504, about which proportion it stood till the year 1610.

8. I say it followeth, that let the *Mortality* be what it will, the City repairs its loss of Inhabitants within two years; which Observation lessens the Objection made against the value of Houses in *London*, as if they were liable to great prejudice through the loss of Inhabitants by the *Plague*.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the Sickliness, Healthfulness, and Fruitfulness of Seasons.*

1. **H**AVING spoken of *Casualties* we come next to compare the Sickliness, Healthfulness, and Fruitfulness of the several years and Seasons one with another. And first, having in the Chapters afore-going mentioned the several years of *Plague*, we shall next present the several other sickly years; we meaning by a *Sickly Year* such wherein the *Burials* exceed those, both of the precedent and subsequent years, and not above two hundred dying of the *Plague*, for such we call *Plague-Years*; and this we do, that the World may see, by what

what spaces and intervals we may hereafter expect such times again. Now we may not call that a more sickly year, wherein more die, because such excess of *Burials* may proceed from increase and access of People to the City only.

2. Such sickly years were 1618, 20, 23, 24, 1632, 33, 34, 1649, 52, 54, 56, 58, 61, as may be seen by the *Tables*.

3. In reference to this Observation we shall present another, namely, That the more sickly the years are, the less fecund or fruitful of Children also they be. Which will appear, if the number of Children born in the said sickly years be less than that of the years both next preceding and next following: all which, upon view of the *Tables*, will be found

true

true, except in a very few Cases, where sometimes the precedent, and sometimes the subsequent years vary a little, but never both together. Moreover, for the confirmation of this Truth, we present you the year 1660, where the *Burials* were fewer than either of the two next precedent years by 2000, and fewer than in the subsequent by above 4000. And withal, the number of *Cbri-stenings* in the said year 1660 was far greater than in any of the three years next aforegoing.

4. As to this year 1660, although we would not be thought *Superstitious*, yet it is not to be neglected, that in the said year was the *King's Restauration* to His Empire over these three Nations, as if God Almighty had caused the health-

healthfulness and fruitfulness thereof to repair the *Bloodshed* and *Calamities* suffered in his absence. I say this conceit doth abundantly counterpoise the opinion of those who think great *Plagues* come in with *King's Reigns*, because it happened so twice, viz. *Anno* 1603, and 1625; whereas as well the year 1648, wherein the present *King* commenced His Right to reign, as also the year 1660, wherein He commenced the exercise of the same, were both eminently healthful : which clears both *Monarchy*, and our present *King's Family*, from what seditious men have surmised against them.

5. The Diseases which beside the *Plague* make years unhealthful in this City, are *Spotted-Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, *Dysentery* called by some *The Plague*

*in the Guts, and the unhealthful Season is the Autumn.*

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## CHAP. VII.

*Of the difference between Burials and Christenings.*

1. **T**He next Observation is, That in the said Bills there are far more *Burials* then *Christenings*. This is plain, depending only upon *Arithmetical* computation; for in 40 years, from the year 1603, to the year 1644, *exclusive* of both years, there have been set down (as happening within the same ground, space, or Parishes) although differently numbred and divided, 363935 *Burials*, and but 110747 *Christenings* within the 97, 16, and

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and 10 Out-parishes ; those of *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Redriff*, *Stepney*, *Hackney*, and *Islington*, not being included.

2. From this single Observation it will follow, That *London* should have decreased in its *People* ; the contrary whereof we see by its daily increase of Buildings upon new Foundations, and by the turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements. It is therefore certain, that *London* is supplied with people from out of the Country, whereby not only to supply the overplus or difference of *Burials* above-mentioned, but likewise to increase its *Inhabitants*, according to the said increase of housing.

3. This supplying of *London* seems to be the reason, why *Winchester*, *Lin-*

*coln*, and several other Cities, have decreased in their Buildings, and consequently in their *Inhabitants*. The same may be suspected of many Towns in *Cornwal*, and other places, which probably, when they were first allowed to send *Burgesses* to the *Parliament*, were more populous than now, and bore another proportion to *London* than now; for several of those *Burroughs* send two *Burgesses*, whereas *London* it self sends but four, although it bears the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all *Publick Taxes* and *Levies*.

4. But, if we consider what I have upon exact inquiry found true, *viz.* That in the Countrey, within ninety years, there have been 6339 *Christenings*, and but 5280 *Burials*, the in-

crease of *London* will be salved without inferring the decrease of the People in the Country ; and withal, in case all *England*, have but fourteen times more People than *London*, it will appear, how the said increase of the Country, may increase the People, both of *London* and it self ; for if there be in the 97, 16, 10, and 7 Parishes, usually comprehended within our Bills, but 460000 Souls, as hereafter we shall shew, then there are in all *England* and *Wales* 6440000 Persons, out of which substract 460000, for those in and about *London*, there remains 5980000 in the Countrey, the which increasing about  $\frac{1}{4}$  part in 40 years, as we shall hereafter prove doth happen in the Country, the whole increase of the Country will be about 854000 in the

the said time ; out of which number, if but above 250000 be sent up to *London* in 40 years , viz. about 6000 *per Annum*, the said *Missions* will make good the alterations, which we finde to have been in and about *London*, between the years 1623 and 1664 : But that 250000 will do the same, I prove thus ; viz. in the 8 years, from 1623 to 1631, the *Burials* in all the *Parishes*, and of all *Diseases*, the *Plague* excluded, were at a *Medium* 9750 *per Annum*. And between 1659 and 1664 were 18000, the difference whereof is 8250, which is the *Total* of the increase of the *Burials* in 40 years, that is, about 206 *per Annum*. Now, to make the *Burials* increase 260 *per Annum*, there must be added to the *City* 30 times as many (ac-

According to the proportion of 3 dying out of 11 Families) viz. 6480 *Advena*, the which number multiplied again by the 40 years, makes the *Product* 247200, which is less than the 250000 above propounded; so as there remains above 600000 of increase in the Country within the said 40 years, either to render it more populous, or send forth into other Colonies or Wars. But that *England* hath fourteen times more People, is not improbable, for the Reasons following.

1. *London* is observed to bear about the fifteenth proportion of the whole Tax.

2. There is in *England* and *Wales* about 39000 square Miles of Land, and we have computed, that in one of the greatest Parishes in *Hants*hire, being

ing also a Market-Town, and containing twelve square Miles, there are 220 Souls in every square Mile, out of which I abate  $\frac{1}{4}$  for the over-plus of people more in that Parish, than in other wild Counties. So as the  $\frac{3}{4}$  parts of the said 220, multiplied by the Total of square Miles, produces 6400000 Souls in all *England*, *London* included.

3. There are about 10000 Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, the which, although they should not containe the part of the Land, nor the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the People of that Country-Parish, which we have examined, yet may be supposed to containe about 600 People, one with another: according to which Account there will be six Millions of People in the Nation. I might add,

that there are in *England* and *Wales*, about five and twenty Millions of Acres at 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Foot to the Perch; and if there be six Millions of People, then there is about four Acres for every head, which how well it agrees to the Rules of Plantation, I leave unto others, not only as a means to examine my Assertion, but as an hint to their inquiry concerning the fundamental Trade, which is Husbandry and *Plantation*.

4. Upon the whole matter we may therefore conclude, That the people of the whole Nation do increase, and consequently the decrease of *Winchester*, *Lincolne*, and other like places, must be attributed to other Reasons, than that of re-furnishing *London* only.

5. We

5. We come to shew, why although in the Country the *Christenings* exceed the *Burials*, yet in *London* they do not. The general reason of this must be, that in *London* the proportion of those subject to die, unto those capable of breeding, is greater than in the Country; That is, let there be an hundred Persons in *London*, and as many in the Country; we say, that, if there be sixty of them Breeders in *London*, there are more then sixty in the Country, or else we must say, that *London* is more unhealthful, or that it inclines Men and Women more to Barrenness, than the Country: which by comparing the Burials and Christenings of *Hackney*, *Newington*, and the other Country-Parishes, with the most *Smokie*, and *Stinking* parts of the

the City, is scarce discernable in any considerable degree.

6. Now that the Breeders in *London* are proportionably fewer than those in the Country, arises from these Reasons, viz.

1. All that have business to the Court of the King, or to the Courts of Justice, and all Country-men coming up to bring Provisions to the City, or to buy Foreign Commodities, - Manufactures and Rarities, do for the most part leave their wives in the Country.

2. Persons coming to live in *London* out of curiosity and pleasure, as also such as would retire and live privately, do the same, if they have any.

3. Such as come up to be cured of Diseases do scarce use their Wives *pro tem-*

*pore*

4. That

4. That many Apprentices in *London*, who are bound seven or nine years from marriage, do often stay longer voluntarily.

5. That many Sea-men of *London*, leave their Wives behind them, who are more subject to die in the absence of their Husbands, than to breed either without men, or with the use of many promiscuously.

6. As for unhealthiness, it may well be supposed that although seasoned Bodies may and do live near as long in *London*, as elsewhere, yet newcomers and Children do not: for the *Smoaks*, *Stinks*, and close *Air*, are less healthful than that of the Country; otherwise why do sickly persons remove into the Country-*Air*? And why are there more old men in Countries than  
in

in *London*, *per rata*? And although the difference in *Hackney* and *Newington*, above-mentioned, be not very notorious, yet the reason may be their vicinity to *London*, and that the Inhabitants are most such whose Bodies have first been impaired with the *London-Air*, before they withdraw thither.

7. As to the causes of Barrenness in *London*, I say that although there should be none extraordinary in the Native *Air* of the place; yet the intemperance in feeding, and especially the Adulteries and Fornications, supposed more frequent in *London* than elsewhere, do certainly hinder Breeding. For a Woman, admitting ten Men, is so far from having ten times as many Children, that she hath none at all.

8. Add

8. Add to this, that the minds of men in *London* are more thoughtful, and full of business, than in the Country where their work is *corporal* Labour and Exercise. All which promote Breeding whereas the *Anxieties* of the mind hinder it.

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## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.*

**T**He next Observation is, That there be more *Males* than *Females*.

1. There have been buried from the year 1628, to the year 1662, *exclusive*, 209436 *Males*, and but 190474 *Females*: but it will be objected, That in *London* it may

may be indeed so, though otherwise elsewhere; because *London* is the great Stage and Shop of Business, wherein the *Masculine Sex* bears the greatest part. But we Answer, That there hath been also *Christened* within the same time 139782 *Males*, and but 130866 *Females*, and that the Country-Accounts are consonant enough to those of *London* upon this matter.

3. What the causes hereof are, we shall not trouble our selves to conjecture, as in other cases: only we shall desire Travellers would inquire, whether it be the same in other Countries.

4. We should have given an Account, how in every Age these proportions change here, but that we have Bills of distinction but for 32 years, so that

we

we shall pass from hence to some Inferences from this Conclusion ; as first,

I. That *Christian Religion*, prohibiting *Polygamy*, is more agreeable to the *Law of Nature*, that is, the *Law of God*, than *Mahumetism*, and others, that allow it : for one man his having many women, or wives, by Law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in Nature also.

II. The obvious Objection hereunto is, That one *Horse*, *Bull*, or *Ram*, having each of them many *Females*, do promote increase. To which I Answer, That although perhaps there be naturally, even of these *species*, more *Males* than *Females*, yet *Artificially*, that is, by making *Geldings*, *Oxen*, and *Weathers*, there are fewer, From whence  
it

it will follow, that when by experience it is found how many *Ewes* (suppose twenty) one *Ram* will serve, we may know what proportion of *Male-Lambs* to castrate or geld, viz. nineteen, or thereabouts: for if you emasculate fewer viz. but ten, you shall by promiscuous copulation of each of those ten with two *Females*, hinder the increase, so far as the admittance of two *Males* will do it: but if you castrate none at all, it is highly probable, that every of the twenty *Males* copulating with every of the twenty *Females*, there will be little or no conception in any of them all.

III. And this I take to be the truest Reason, why *Foxes*, *Wolves*, and other *Vermin-animals*, that are not gelt, increase not faster than *Sheep*, when as  
 so

so many thousands of these are daily Butchered, and very few of the other die otherwise than of themselves.

4. We have hitherto said, There are more *Males* than *Females* ; we say next, That the one exceed the other by about the thirteenth part. So that although more men die violent deaths than Women, that is, more are *slain* in *Wars*, killed by *Mischance*, drowned at *Sea*, and die by the *Hand of Justice* ; moreover, more Men go to *Colonies*, and Travel into *Forrein* parts, than Women: and lastly, more remain unmarried than of Women, as *Fellows* of *Colledges*, and *Apprentices* above eighteen, &c. yet the said thirteenth part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every Woman may have an Husband, with-

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out

out the allowance of *Polygamy*.

5. Moreover, although a man be *Prolifick* forty years, and a woman but five and twenty, which makes the *Males* to be as 560 to 325 *Females* yet the causes above-named, and the later marriage of the men reduce all to an equality.

6. It appearing, that there were fourteen Men to thirteen Women, and that they die in the same proportion also; yet I have heard *Physicians* say, that they have two Women Patients to one Man, which Assertion seems very likely; for that Women have either the *Green-sickness*, or other like Distempers, are sick of *Breedings*, *Abortions*, *Child-bearing*, *Sore-breasts*, *Whites*, *Obstructions*, *Fits of the Mother*, and the like.

7. Now,

7. Now from this it should follow, that more Women should die than Men, if the number of *Burials* answered in proportion to that of *Sicknesses*: but this must be salved either by the alleging, that the *Physicians* cure those *Sicknesses*, so as few more die than if none were sick; or else that Men, being more intemperate than women, die as much by reason of their *Vices*, as women do by the *Infirmity* of their *Sex*; and consequently more *Males* being born than *Females*, more also die.

8. In the year 1642 many *Males* went out of *London* into the wars then beginning, insomuch, as I expected in the succeeding year 1643 to have found the *Burials* of *Females* to have exceeded those of *Males*, but no altera-

tion appeared; forasmuch, as I suppose, Trading continuing the same in *London*, all those, who lost their *Apprentices*, had others out of the Country; and if any left their Trades and Shops, that others forthwith succeeded them: for, if imployment for hands remain the same, no doubt but the number of them could not long continue in disproportion.

9. Another pregnant Argument to the same purpose (which hath already been touched on) is, That although in the very year of the *Plague* the *Christenings* decreased, by the dying and flying of *Teeming Women*, yet the very next year after they increased somewhat, but the second after to as full a number, as in the second year before the said *Plague*: for I say again, if there

there be encouragement for an hundred in *London*, that is, a Way how an hundred may live better than in the Country, and if there be void Housing there to receive them, the evacuating of a fourth or third part of that number, must soon be supplied out of the Country; so as the great *Plague* doth not lessen the Inhabitants of the City, but of the Country, who in a short time remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City, for want of receipt and encouragement, regurgitates and sends them back.

10. From the difference between *Males* and *Females*, we see the reason of making *Eunuchs* in those places where *Polygamy* is allowed, the later being useless as to Multiplication, without the

former as was said before in case of *Sheep* and other *Animals* usually gelt in these Countries.

11. By consequence, this practice of *Castration* serves as well to promote increase, as to meliorate the *Flesh* of those *Beasts* that suffer it. For that *Operation* is equally practised upon *Horses*, which are not used for food, as upon those that are.

12. In *Popish* Countries, where *Polygamy* is forbidden, if a greater number of *Males* oblige themselves to *Cælibate*, than the natural over-plus, or difference between them and *Females*, amounts unto; then multiplication is hindered: for if there be eight men to ten women, all of which eight men are married to eight of the ten women, then the other

two bear no Children, as either admitting no man at all, or else admitting men as whores (that is more than one;) which commonly procreates no more than if none at all had been used: or else such unlawful Copulations beget Conceptions, but to frustrate them by procured Abortions, or secret Murthers; all which returns to the same reckoning. Now if the same proportion of women oblige themselves to a single life likewise, then such obligation makes no change in this matter of increase.

13. From what hath been said appears the reason, why the Law is and ought to be so strict against Fornications & Adulteries: for, if there were universal liberty, the Increase of *Man-kind* would be but like that of *Foxes* at best.

14. Now forasmuch as Princes are not only Powerful, but Rich, according to the number of their people ( Hands being the Father, as Lands are the Mother and Womb of Wealth) it is no wonder why States, by encouraging Marriage, and hindring Licentiousness, advance their own Interest, as well as preserve the Laws of God from contempt and violation.

15. It is a Blessing to Mankind, that by this over-plus of Males there is this natural Bar to *Polygamy*: for in such a state Women could not live in that parity and equality of expence with their Husbands, as now, and here they do.

16. The reason whereof is, not, that the Husband cannot maintain as splendid

splendidly three, as one ; for he might having three wives, live himself upon a quarter of his Income, that is, in a parity with all three, as well as having but one, live in the same parity at half with her alone : but rather, because that to keep them all quiet with each other, and himself, he must keep them all in greater awe, and less splendour ; which power he having, he will probably use it to keep them all as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure ; the poorest Subjects (such as this plurality of Wives must be ) being most easily governed.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the growth of the City.*

1. **I**N the year 1593 there died in the ninety seven Parishes within the Walls, and the sixteen without the walls (besides 421 of the *Plague*) 3508. And the next year 3478, besides 29 of the *Plague*: in both years 6986. Twenty years after there dyed in the same ninety seven and sixteen Parishes, 12110, viz. *Anno* 1614, 5873; and *Anno* 1615, 6237: so as the said parishes are increased, in the said time, from seven to twelve, or very near thereabouts.

2. Moreover, the *Burials* within the like space of the next twenty years, viz. *Anno* 1634 and 1635, were 15625, viz. as about twenty four to thirty one: the  
which

which last of the three numbers, 15625, is much more then double to the first 6986; viz. the said Parishes have in forty years increased from twenty three to fifty two.

3. Where is to be noted, that although we were necessitated to compound the said ninety seven with the sixteen Parishes, yet the sixteen Parishes have increased faster than the ninety seven. For, in the year 1620, there died within the walls 2726, and in 1660 there died but 3098 (both years being clear of the *Plague*;) so as in this forty years the said ninety seven Parishes have increased but from nine to ten, or thereabouts, because the Housing of the said ninety seven Parishes could be no otherwise increased, than by turning great Houses  
into

into Tenements, and building upon a few Gardens.

4. In the year 1604 there died in the ninety seven Parishes 1518, and of the *Plague* 280. And in the year 1660, 3098, and none of the *Plagne*; so as in fifty six years the said Parishes have doubled. Where note, That forasmuch as in the said year 1604 was the very next year after the great *Plague* 1603 (when the City was not yet re-peopled) we shall rather make the comparison between 2014, which died *Anno* 1605, and 3431 *Anno* 1659; choosing rather from hence to assert, That the said ninety seven and sixteen Parishes increased from twenty to thirty four, or from ten to seventeen in fifty four years, than from one to two in fifty six, as in the last

last aforegoing *Paragraph* is set down.

5. *Anno* 1605 there died in the sixteen Out-parishes 2974, and *Anno* 1659, 6988 : so as in the fifty four years the said Parishes have increased from three to seven.

6. *Anno* 1605 there died in the eight Out-parishes 960, *Anno* 1659 there died in the same scope of Ground, although called now ten Parishes (the *Savoy* and *Covent-Garden* being added) 4301 : so as the said Parishes have increased, within the said fifty four years more than from one to four.

7. Moreover, there was Buried in all, *Anno* 1605, 5948, and *Anno* 1659, 14720, viz. about two to five.

8. Having set down the proportions, wherein we find the three great Divisions

Divisions of the whole pyle, called *London* to have increased; we come next to shew what particular Parishes have had the most remarkable share in these Augmentations. *Viz.* of the ninety seven parishes within the walls the increase is not discernable, but where great Houses, formerly belonging to Noblemen, before they built others near *White-Hall*, have been turned into Tenements; upon which account *Alhallows upon the Wall* is increased upon the conversion of the *Marquess of Winchester's House*, lately the *Spanish Embassadour's*, into a new Street; the like of *Alderman Freeman's* and *La Motte's* near the *Exchange*; the like of the *Earl of Arundel's* in *Lothbury*; the like of the *Bishop of London's* the *Dean of St. Paul's*, and the *Lord River's*

*River's House* now in hand ; as also of the *Duke's-Place* , and others heretofore.

9. Of the sixteen parishes next without the walls , *Saint Giles Cripple-gate* hath been most enlarged , next to that *St. Olaves Southwark* , then *St. Andrew's Holborn* , then *White-Chapel* , the difference in the rest not being considerable.

10. Of the Out-parishes, now called ten, formerly nine, and before that eight, *Saint Giles's* and *Saint Martin's in the Fields* are most increased, notwithstanding *Saint Pauls Covent-Garden* was taken out of them both.

11. The generall Observation, which arises from hence, is, That the City of *London* gradually removes *Westward* , and did not the *Royal Exchange* and *London*

*London-Bridge* may the Trade, it would remove much faster : *Leaden-Hall-street*, *Bishop's-Gate*, and part of *Fan-Church-street*, have lost their Antient Trade ; *Grace-Church-street*, indeed keeping it self yet entire, by reason of its conjunction with and relation to *London-Bridge*.

12. Again, *Canning-street* and *Watlin-street* have lost their Trade of *Woollen-Drapery* to *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-hill*, and *Fleet-street* : the *Mercery* is gone from out of *Lumbard-street* and *Cheap-side* into *Pater-Noster-Row* and *Fleet-street*.

13. The reasons whereof are, That the *King's Court* ( in old times frequently kept in the City ) is now always at *Westminster*. Secondly, the use of *Coaches*, whereunto the narrow  
Streets

Streets of the old City are unfit, hath caused the building of those broader Streets in *Covent-garden*, &c.

14. Thirdly, where the *Consumption* of Commodity, is, viz. among the Gentry, the Venders of the same must seat themselves.

15. Fourthly, the cramming up of the void spaces and Gardens within the Walls with Houses, to the prejudice of *Light* and *Air*, have made men build new ones, where they less fear those inconveniencies.

16. Conformity in Building to other civil Nations hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark Houses fall to decay, and to build new ones, whereby to answer all the ends above mentioned.

17. Where note, That when *Lud-gate*  
I was

was the only *Western Gate* of the City, little Building was *Westward* thereof: but, when *Holborn* began to increase, *New-gate* was made. But now both these Gates are not sufficient for the Communication between the Walled City, and its enlarged *Western Suburbs*, as daily appears by the intollerable stops and embaresses of Coaches near both these Gates, especially *Lud-gate*.

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## CHAP. X.

### *Of the Inequality of Parishes.*

I. **B**EFORE we pass from hence, we shall offer to consideration the Inequality of Parishes in and about *London*, evident in the proportion of  
 their

their respective *Burials*; for in the same year were buried in *Cripple-gate* Parish 1191, that but twelve died in *Trinity-Minories*, *Saint Saviour's Southwark*, and *Botolph's Bishops-gate*, being of the middle size, as burying five and 600 *per Annum*: so that *Cripple-gate* is an hundred times as big as the *Minories*, and 200 times as big as *Saint John the Evangelist's*, *St. Mary Coal-Church*, *St. Bennet's Grace-Church*, *St. Matthew-Friday-street*, and some others within the City.

2. Hence may arise this Question, Wherefore should this Inequality be continued? If it be Answered, Because that *Pastours* of all sorts, and sizes of *Abilities*, may have *Benefices*, each man according to his merit: we Answer, That a two hundredth part of

the best *Parson's* learning is scarce enough for a Sexton. But besides, there seems no reason of any difference at all, it being as much Science to save one single Soul, as one thousand.

3. VVe incline therefore to think the Parishes should be equal or near, because in the *Reformed Religions*, the principal use of Churches is to Preach in: now the bigness of such a Church ought to be no greater, than that unto which the voice of a *Preacher* of middling Lungs will easily extend; I say *easily*, because they speak an hour or more together.

4. The use of such large Churches, as *Paul's*, is now wholly lost, we having no need of saying perhaps fifty *Masses* all at one time; nor of making those grand *Processions* frequent in the

*Romish*

*Romish Church* ; nor is the shape of our *Cathedral*, proper at all for our *Preaching Auditories*, but rather the Figure of an *Amphi-Theatre* with Galleries, gradually over-looking each other : for unto this Condition the *Parish-Churches* of *London* are driving apace, as appears by the many Galleries every day built in them.

5. Moreover, if *Parishes* were brought to the size of *Coalman-street*, *Albhallows-Barking*, *Christ-Church*, *Black-Friers*, &c. in each whereof, die between 100 and 150 *per Annum*, then an hundred *Parishes* would be a fit and equal Division of this great Charge, and all the *Ministers* (some whereof have now scarce forty pouds *per Annum*) might obtain a subsistence.

6. And lastly, *The Church-Wardens* and *Overseers* of the *Poor*, might finde it possible to discharge their Duties, whereas now in the greater Out-Parishes, many of the poorer Parishioners through neglect do perish, and many vicious persons get liberty to live as they please, for want of some heedful Eye to overlook them.

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## CHAP. XI.

### *Of the Number of Inhabitants.*

I Have been several times in company with Men of great Experience in this City, and have heard them talke seldome under Millions of *People* to be in *London*; all which I was apt enough to

to believe, until on a certain day, one of eminent Reputation was upon occasion asserting, That there was in the year 1661 two Millions of People more than *Anno* 1625 before the great *Plague*. I must confess, that until this *provocation*, I had been frightened with that misunderstood Example of *David*, from attempting any *computation* of the *people* of this populous place; but hereupon I both examined the lawfulness of making such Inquiries, and, being satisfied thereof, went about the work it self in this manner : viz.

2. First, I imagined, That, if the Conjecture of the worthy person aforementioned had any truth in it, there must needs be about six or seven Millions of people in *London* now ; but, repairing to my Bills, I found, that not

above 15000 *per Annum* were buried: and consequently, that not above one in four hundred must die *per Annum*, if the Total were but six Millions.

3. Next considering, That it is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer, I supposed it was the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. But when I considered, that of the 15000 afore-mentioned, about 5000 were *Abortive* and *Stil-born*, or died of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, *Rickets*, or as *Infants*, and *Chryfoms*, and *Aged*; I concluded, that Men and VVomen, between ten and sixty, there scarce died 10000 *per Annum* in London, which number being multiplied by 10, there must be but 10000 in all, that is not the  $\frac{1}{6}$  part of what the *Alderman* imagined.

These

These were but sudden thoughts on both sides, and both far from truth, I thereupon endeavoured to get a little nearer, thus : viz.

5. I considered, that the number of *Child-bearing Women* might be about double to the *Births* : forasmuch as such Women, one with another, have scarce more then one Child in two years. The number of *Births* I found, by those years wherein the *Registries* were well kept, to have been somewhat less than the *Burials*. The *Burials* in these late years at a *Medium* are about 13000, and consequently the *Christenings* not above 12000. I therefore esteemed the number of *Teeming-Women* to be 24000: then I imagined, that there might be twice as many Families, as of such Women; for that

that there might be twice as many Women *Aged* between 16 and 76, as between 16 and 40, or between 20 and 44; and that there were about eight Persons in a Family one with another, viz. the Man and his Wife, three Children and three Servants or Lodgers : now 8 times 48000 makes 384000.

5. Secondly I find by telling the number of Families in some Parishes within the walls, that 3 out of 11 Families *per annum* have died : wherefore, 13000 having died in the whole, it should follow there were 48000 Families according to the last mentioned Account.

6. Thirdly, the Account, which I made of the *Trained-Bands*, and *Auxiliary-Souldiers* doth enough justify this Account.

7. And

7. And lastly, I took the Map of London set out in the year 1658 by Richard Newcourt, drawn by a Scale of Yards. Now I guessed that in 100 Yards square there might be about 54 Families, supposing every House to be 20 foot in the front: for on two sides of the square there will be 100 Yards of Housing in each, and in the two other sides 80 each; in all 360 Yards: that is, 54 Families in each square, of which there be 220 within the walls, making in all 11880 Families within the Walls. But forasmuch as there die within the walls about 32000 *per Annum*, and in the whole 13000; it follows, that the Housing within the walls is  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the whole, and consequently that there are 47520 Families in and about London, which agrees

agrees well enough with all my former computations: the worl<sup>d</sup> whereof doth sufficiently demonstrate, that there are not two Millions of People in *London*, which nevertheless most men do believe, as they do, that there be three Women for one Man, whereas there are fourteen Men for thirteen women, as elsewhere hath been said.

8. We have ( though perhaps too much at Random ) determined the number of the Inhabitants of *London* to be about 384000: the which being granted, we assert, that 199112 are *Males*, and 184886 *Females*.

9. Whereas we have found, that of 100 quick Conceptions about 36 of them die before they be six years old, and that perhaps but one surviveth 76; we ha-  
ving

ving seven *Decads* between six and 76, we sought six mean proportional numbers between 64, the remainder, living at six years, and the one, which survives 76, and find, that the numbers following are practically near enough to the truth; for men do not die in exact proportion, nor in Fractions, from whence arises this Table following.

<i>Viz.</i> Of an hundred there dies	The third	<i>De-</i>
within the first	<i>cad</i>	9
six years 36	The fourth	6
The nex ten years,	The next	4
or <i>Decad</i> 24	The next	3
The 2 <sup>d</sup> <i>Decad</i> 15	The next	2
	The next	1

10. From whence it follows, that of the said 100 conceived there remain alive at six years end 64.

At

At 16 years end	40	At fifty six	6
At twenty six	25	At sixty	3
At thirty six	16	At seventy six	1
At forty six	10	At eighty	0

11. It follows also, That of all which have been conceived, there are now alive 40 *per Cent.* above sixteen years old, 25 above twenty six years old, & *sic deinceps*, as in the above-Table. There are therefore of Aged between 16 and 36 the number of 40, less by six, *viz.* 34; of between 26 and 66 the number of 25, less by three, *viz.* 22: & *sic deinceps.*

Wherefore supposing there be 199112 Males, and the number between 16 and 36 being 34; it follows there are 34 *per Cent.* of all those Males fighting men in London, that is 67694, *viz.* near 70000;

the

the truth whereof I leave to examination, only the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 67694, viz. 13539, is to be added for *Westminster, Stepney, Lambeth,* and the other distant Parishes; making in all 81233 fighting Men.

\* 12. The next inquiry will be, In how long time the City of *London* shall by the ordinary proportion of Breeding and dying, double its breeding People? I answer, In about seven years, and (*Plagues* considered eight. Wherefore, since there be 24000 pair of Breeders, that is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole, it follows that in eight times eight years the whole People of the City shall double, without the access of Foreigners: the which contradicts not our Account of its growing from two to five in 56 years with such accesses.

13. According to this proportion, one couple, viz. *Adam* and *Eve*, doubling themselves every 64 years of the 5610 years, which is the *Age* of the world according to the *Scriptures*, shall produce far more People than are now in it. Wherefore the world is not above 100 thousand years old, as some vainly imagine, nor above what the *Scripture* makes it.

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## CHAP. XII.

### *Of the Country Bills.*

WE have for the present, done with our Observations upon the Accounts of *Burials* and *Christenings* in and about *London*; we shall next present the Accounts of both *Burials*, *Christenings*, and also of *Weddings* in

in the Country, having to that purpose inserted Tables of 90 years for a certain parish in *Hants*, being a place neither famous for *Longevity* and *Healthfulness*, nor for the contrary. Upon which Tables we observe,

1. That every *Wedding*, one with another, produces four Children, and consequently that that is the proportion of Children which any Marriageable Man or Woman may be presumed shall have. For, though a man may be Married more than once, yet, being once Married, he may die without any Issue at all.

2. That in this Parish there were born 15 *Females* for 16 *Males*, whereas in *London* there were 13 for 14, which shews, that *London* is somewhat more apt to produce *Males* than the  
K
Country.

Countrie. And it is possible, that in some other places there are more *Females* born than *Males*: which, upon this variation of proportion; I again recommend to the examination of the curious.

3. That in the said whole 90 Years the *Burials* of the *Males* and *Females* were exactly equal, and that in several *Decads* they differed not 100 part; That in one of the two *Decads*, wherein the difference was very notorious, there were *Buried* of *Males* 337, and of *Females* but 284, viz. 53 difference, and in the other there died contrariwise 338 *Males*, and 386 *Females*, differing 46.

4. There are also *Decads*, where the *Birth* of *Males* and *Females* differ very much, viz. about 60.

5. That

5. That in the said 90 years there have been born more than buried in the said Parish (the which, both 90 years ago, and also now, consisted of about 3700 Souls) but 1059, viz. not 12 *per Annum* one year with another.

6. That these 1059 have in all probability contributed to the increase of *London*; since, as was said even now, it neither appears by the *Burials*, *Christenings*, or by the built of new-housing, that the said Parish is more populous now, than 90 years ago, by above two or 300 Souls. Now, if all other places send about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of their increase, viz. about one out of 600 of their Inhabitants *Annually* to *London*, and that there be 14 times as many People in *England* as there be in *London* (for which we have given some

Reasons) then *London* increases by such *Advena* every year above 6000: the which will make the Account of *Burials* to swell about 200 *per Annum*, and will answer the increases we observe. It is clear, that the said Parish is increased about 300, and it is probable that three or four hundred more went to *London*; and it is known, That about 400 went to *New-England*, the *Caribe-Islands*, and *New-found-land*, within these last forty years.

7. According to the *Medium* of the said whole 90 years, there have been five *Christenings* for four *Burials*, although in some single *Years* and *Decads* there have been three to two, although sometimes [though more rarely] the *Burials* have exceeded the *Births*, as in the case of *Epidemical Diseases*.

8. Our

8. Our former Observation, That healthful years are also the most fruitful, is much confirmed by our Country Accounts; for, 70 being our Standard for *Births*, and 58 for *Burials*, you shall find, that where fewer than 58 died, more than 70 were born. Having given you a few instances thereof, I shall remit you to the Tables for the general proof of this Assertion: *Viz. Anno 1633*, when 103 were born, there died but 29. Now in none of the whole 90 years, more were born than 103, and but in one fewer than 29 died, *viz. 28 Anno 1658*. Again, *Anno 1568*, when 93 were born, but 42 died. *Anno 1584*, when 90 were born, but 41 died. *Anno 1630*, when 86 were born, but 52 died. So that by how much more are born, by so much

(as it were) the fewer die. For when 103 were born, but 29 died : but when but 86 were born, then 52 died.

On the other side, *Anno* 1638, when 156 died *per Annum*, which was the greatest year of Mortality, then lesse than the meer Standard 70. *viz.* but 66, were born. Again *Anno* 1644, when 137 died, but 59 were born. *Anno* 1597, when 117 died, but 48 were born. And *Anno* 1583, when 87 died, but 59 were born.

A little Irregularity may be found herein, as that *Anno* 1612, when 116 died (*viz.* a number double to our Standard 58, yet) 87 (*viz.* 17 above the Standard 70) were born. And that when 89 died, 75 were born : but these differences are not so great, nor so often,

as to evert our Rule, which, besides the Authority of these Accounts, is probable in it self.

9. Of all the said 90 years, the year 1638 was the most *Mortal*; I therefore inquired, whether the *Plague* was then in that Parish, and having good satisfaction that it was not (which I the rather believe, because that the *Plague* was not then considerable at *London*) but that it was a Malignant *Fever*, raging so fiercely about *Harvest*, that there appeared scarce hands enough to take in the Corn: which argues, considering there were 2700 parishioners, that seven might be sick for one that died: whereas of the *Plague* more die than recover. Lastly, these people lay longer sick than is usual in the *Plague*, nor was

there any mention of *Sores, Swellings, Blue-Tokens, &c.* among them. It follows, that the proportion between the *greatest* and the *least Mortalities* in the Country are far greater than at *London*: Forasmuch as the greatest 156 is above *quintuple* unto 28 the least, whereas in *London* [the *Plague* excepted, as here it hath been] the number of Burials upon other Accounts within no *Decad* of years hath been double, whereas in the Country it hath been *quintuple*, not onely within the whole ninety years, but also within the same *Decad*: for *Anno* 1633 there died but 29, and *Anno* 1638 the above-mentioned number of 156. Moreover, as in *LONDON*, in no *Decad*, the Burials of one year are double to those of another: so in the

the Country they are seldom not more than so ; as by this Table appears.

greatest      least  
*Decad*      *number of Burials*

1	66	34
2	87	39
3	117	38
4	53	30
5	116	51
6	89	50
7	156	35
8	137	46
9	86	28

Which shews, that the opener and freer *Airs* are most subject both to the good and bad Impressions, and that the *Fumes, Steams* and *Stenches* of *London* do so medicate and impregnate the *Air* about it, that it becomes capable of little more, as if the said *Fumes* rising out of *London* met with, opposed and jstled Backwards

Backwards the Influences falling from above, or resisted the Incurſion of the Country-Airs.

10. In the laſt *Paragraph* we ſaid, that the Burials in the Country were ſome-time *quintuple* to one another; but of the Chriſtenings we affirm, that within the ſame *Decad* they are ſeldom double, as appears by this Table, viz.

Decad	greateſt	leſt
	number of Births,	
1	70	50
2	90	45
3	71	52
4	93	60
5	87	61
6	85	63
7	103	66
8	87	62
9	86	52

Now

Now although the disproportions of Births be not so great as that of *Burials*, yet these disproportions are far greater than at *London*: for let it be shewn in any of the *London Bills*, that within two years the *Christenings* have decreased, or increased double, as they did *An. 1584*, when 90 were born, and 1586, wherein were but 45: or to rise from 52, as *Anno 1593*, to 71, as in the next year 1594. Now these disproportions both in Births and Burials confirm what hath been before asserted. That *Healthfulness* and *Fruitfulness* go together, as they would not, were there not disproportions in both, although proportional.

11. By the Standard of Burials in this Parish I thought to have computed the number of Inhabitants in it,

viz,

*viz.* by multiplying 58 by 4, which made the *Product* 232, the number of Families. Hereupon I wondred that a Parish containing a large Market Town, and 12 Miles compass, should have but 232 Houses; I then multiplied 232 by 8, the *Product* whereof was 1856, thereby hoping to have had the number of the Inhabitants, as I had for *London*: but when upon inquiry, I found there had been 2100 Communicants in that Parish in the time of a *Minister*, who forced too many into that Ordinance, and that 1500 was the ordinary number of Communicants in all times; I found also that for asmuch as there were neer as many under 16 years old, as there are above, *viz.* Communicants, I concluded, that there must be about 2700

or 2800 Souls in that Parish : from whence it follows, that little more than one of 50 dies, in the Country, whereas in *London* it seems manifest that about one in 32 dies, over and above what dies, of the *Plague*.

12. It follows therefore from hence, what I more faintly asserted in the former Chapter, That the Country is more *healthful* than the City ; that is to say, although men die more regularly, & less *per saltum* in *London*, than in the Country, yet upon the whole matter, there die fewer *per rata* ; so as the Fumes, Steams, & Stenches above-mentioned, although they make the Air of *London* more equal, yet not more *Healthful*.

13. When I consider, That in the Country seventy are Born for fifty eight Buried,

Buried, and that before the year 1600 the like happened in *London*, I considered, whether a City, as it becomes more *populous*, doth not for that very cause, become more *unhealthful*: and inclined to believe: that *London* is more *unhealthful* than heretofore; partly for that it is more populous, but chiefly because I have heard, that sixty years agoe few *Sea-coals* were burnt in *London*, which are now universally used. For I have heard, that *Newcastle* is more *unhealthful* than other places; and that many People cannot endure the smoack of *London*, not only for its unpleasantness, but for the suffocations which it causes.

14. Suppose, that *Anno* 1569 there were 2400 Souls in that Parish, and that

that they increased by the *Births* 70, exceeding the *Burials* 58, it will follow, that the said 2400 cannot double under 200. Now, if *London* be less *healthful* than the Country, as certainly it is, the *Plague* being reckoned in, it follows that *London* must be doubling it self by generation in much above 200 : but if it hath increased from 2 to 5 in 54, as aforesaid, the same must be by reason of transplantation out of the Country.

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*The Conclusion.*

**I**T may be now asked, To what purpose tends all this laborious bustling and groping? To know,

1. The number of the People ?

2. How

2. How many *Males* and *Females*?
3. How many *Married* and *Single*?
4. How many *Teeming* Women?
5. How many of every *Septenary*, or *Decad* of years in *Age*?
6. How many *Fighting Men*?
7. How much *London* is, and by what steps it hath increased?
8. In what time the *Howsing* is replenished after the *Plague*?
9. What proportion die of each general and particular *Casualties*?
10. What *Years* are *Fruitful* and *Mortal*, and in what *Spaces* and *Intervals* they follow each other?
11. In what proportion *Men* neglect the *Orders* of the *Church*, and *Sects* have increased?

12. The disproportion of Pari-  
shes ?

13. Why the *Burials* in *London* ex-  
ceed the *Christenings*, when the  
contrary is visible in the Coun-  
try ?

To this I might answer in general,  
by saying, that those, who cannot ap-  
prehend the Reason of these Inquiries,  
are unfit to trouble themselves to aske  
them.

2. I might Answer by asking, Why  
so many have spent their times and E-  
states about the Art of making Gold ?  
which, if it were much known, would  
only exalt Silver into the place which  
Gold now possesseth; and if it were  
known but to some one Person, the same  
single *Adeptus* could not, nay, durst not  
L enjoy.

enjoy it, but must be either a Prisoner to some Prince, or Slave to some Voluptuary, or else skulk obscurely up and down for his privacy and concealment.

3. I might Answer, That there is much pleasure in deducing so many abstruse and unexpected inferences out of these poor despised Bills of *Mortality*; and in Building upon that ground, which hath lain waste these sixty years. And there is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pester-ing the World with Voluminous Transcriptions.

4. But I Answer more seriously by complaining, That whereas the Art of Governing, and the true *Politicks*, is how to preserve the Subject in *Peace* and  
Plenty,

*Plenty*, that men study onely that part of it which teacheth how to supplant and over-reach one another, and how, not by faire out - running, but by tripping up each others heels, to win the Prize.

Now, the Foundation or Elements of this honest harmlesse *Policy* is to understand the Land, and the hands of the Territory, to be governed according to all their intrinsick and accidental differences : As for example ; It were good to know the *Geometrical Content*, Figure, and Situation of all the Lands of a Kingdome, especially according to its most natural, permanent, and conspicuous Bounds. It were good to know how much Hay an Acre of every sort of

Meadow will bear ; how many Cattle the same weight of each sort of Hay will feed and fatten ; what quantity of Grain and other Commodities the same Acre will bear in one, three, or seven years, *communibus Annis* ; unto what use each soil is most proper. All which particulars I call the Intrinsic value : for there is also another value meerly accidental, or Extrinsic, consisting of the Causes, why a parcel of Land, lying near a good Market, may be worth double to another parcel, though but of the same intrinsic goodness ; which Answers the Queries, why Lands in the North of England are worth but sixteen years purchase, and those of the West above eight and twenty. It is no lesse necessary to know how

many People there be of each Sex, State, Age, Religion, Trade, Rank, or Degree, &c. by the knowledge whereof, Trade and Government may be made more certaine and Regular; for, if men knew the People, as aforesaid, they might know the Consumption they would make, so as Trade might not be hoped for where it is impossible. As for instance, I have heard much complaint, that Trade is not set in some of the *South-western* and *North-western* parts of *Ireland*, there being so many excellent Harbours for that purpose; whereas in several of those places I have also heard, that there are few other Inhabitants, but such as live *ex sponte creatis*, and are unfit Subjects of Trade, as neither employ-

ing others, nor working themselves.

Moreover, if all these things were clearly and truly known (which I have but ghesed at) it would appear, how small a part of the People work upon necessary Labours and Callings, viz. how many Women and Children do just nothing, onely learning to spend what others get; how many are meer Voluptuaries, and as it were meer Gamesters by Trade; how many live by puzzling poor people with unintelligible Notions in Divinity and Philosophy; how many by perswading credulous, delicate, and litigious persons, that their Bodies or Estates are out of Tune, and in danger; how many by fighting as Souldiers; how many by Ministries of Vice and Sin; how ma-

ny by Trades of meer Pleasure, or Ornaments; and how many in a way of lazy attendants, &c. upon others: And on the other side, how few are employed in raising and working necessary Food and Covering; and of the speculative men, how few do study *Nature* and *Things*! The more ingenious not advancing much further than to write and speak wittily about these matters.

I conclude, That a clear knowledge of all these particulars, and many more, whereat I have shot but at rovers, is necessary, in order to good, certaine, and easie Government, and even to ballance Parties and Factions, both in Church and

State. But whether the knowledge thereof be necessarie to many, or fit for others than the Sovereigne and his chief Ministers, I leave to consideration.

AN

AN  
**A P P E D I X.**

**F**Orasmuch as a long and serious perusal of all the Bills of Mortality, which this great City hath afforded for almost fourscore years, hath advanced but the few observations comprised in the fore-going Treatise ; I hope very little will be expected from the few scattered papers that have come to my hands since the publishing thereof, especially from one that hath learned from the *Royal Society*, how many Observations go to the making up of one *Theoreme*, which like Oaks and other  
 Trees

Trees fit for durable Building) must be of many years growth.

The Accounts which follow, I reckon but as Timber and Stones; and the best inferences I can make, are but as hewing them to a Square: as for composing a beautiful & firm Structure out of them, I leave it to the Architecture of the said Society, under whom I think it honour enough to work as a Labourer.

My first Observation shall be, That at *Dublin* the number of Weekly Burials being about 20, and those of *London* about 300, as also the number of People reckoned to be within the limits of the Bills of Mortality at *London* to be 460000, it will follow that the Number of Inhabitants of *Dublin* to be about 30000, viz, about one fifteenth part of those

those in and about *London*, which agrees with that Number which I have heard the Books of Poll-Money raised but little before the time of this Bill, have exhibited as the Number of Inhabitants of that City : So as although I do not think one single Weekly Bill is sufficient to ground such a conclusion upon, yet I think that several yearly Bills is the best of the easie ways from which to collect the Number of the People.

Secondly although I take it for granted, that in *Dublin* there be more Born than Buried, because the same hath appeared to be so in *London* by the Bills of Mortality before the year 1641, when the Civil Wars began, and much more eminently in *Amsterdam*, as shall be hereafter shewn ; yet there are  
but

but 14 set down as Christned ; which shews that the defect there is much the same as at *London*, whether the cause thereof be negligence in the Register, or non-conformity to Publick Order, or both I leave to the curious. I believe the cause is also the same, for as much as I heard it to be a Maxim at *Dublin*, to follow if not forerun, all that is, or as they understand will be, practised in *London*; and that in all particulars incident to humane affairs,

I have here incerted two other Country Bills, the one of *Cranbrook* in *Kent*, the other of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*; which with that of *Hantsbire*, lying about the midway between them, give us a view of the most Easterly, Southerly, and Westerly parts of *England*,

land: I have endeavoured to procure the like account from *Northumberland, Cheshire, Norfolk and Nottinghamshire*; Thereby to have a view of the seven Countrys most differently situated, from whence I am sorry to observe that my Southern friends, have been hitherto more curious and diligent than those of the *North*. The full Observation from these Bills is, that all these three Country Bills agree, that each Wedding produces four Children which is likewise confirmed from the Bills of *Amsterdam*. Secondly they all agree that there be more Males born than Females but in different proportions, for at *Cranbrook* there be 20 Males for 19 Females, in *Hantsire*, 16 for 15. in *London* 14 for 13, and at *Triverton*, 12 for 11. Thirdly, I have inserted the

the Bills themselves, to the end that whoever pleases may examin, by all three together, the Observations I raised from the *Hampshire* Bill alone; conceiving it will be more pleasure and satisfaction to do it themselves, than to receive it from another hand. Only I shall add as a new Observation from them all, that in the years 1648 and 1649. being the time when the people of *England* did most resent the horrid Parricide of his late Sacred Majesty, that there were but nine weddings in that year in the same places, when there were ordinarily between 30 and 40 *per Annum*; and but 16, when there were ordinarily at other times between 50 & 60. And it may be also observed that something of this black murther appeared in the years 1643 and

1644 when the Civil war was at the highest, but the contrary years 1654, 1655, &c. to prevent the new way of Marriage then imposed upon the people.

I have also supplied the Tables from the three general Bills for the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which you will find to justify the former observations. But most eminently that which I take to be of most concernment, namely, of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

In the former Observations I did endeavour to deduce the number of the Inhabitants about the City of London, from the Bills of Mortality, concluding them to be about 460000, and did likewise set forth by what steps the people of the said City have increased

creased from two to five since the year 1600.

And particularly in what proportions the City Increased in its several parts from time to time ; I have now procured an account of the men, women and children which were *Anno 1631* found within the Liberties of London which are circumscribed by *Temple-Bar, Holborn-Bars, Smithfield-Bars, Shorditch-Bars, White-chappel-Bars*, & to the *Tower Liberties*, and *Meal-market in Southwark* ; By which account I hope it will appear, that I computed too many rather than too few, although the most part of men have thought otherwise. Nor do I wonder at it, since I never observed more enormous mistakes in any matter than concerning the number of people,  
Ale-

Ale-houses, Coaches, Ships, Sea-men, Water-men, and several other Tradesmen, &c. The proportions of all which I have always thought it necessary to be known, in order to an exact Symmetry of the several Members of a Commonwealth. I say, that the whole number of Inhabitants exceeds not 460000.

1. The number of Men, Women, and Children, found in the City and Liberties 1631 was 130178.

2. The Liberties of the City of London, consist of the 97 Parishes within the Walls, and of 3 of the 16 Parishes next without them, which estimate of mine, nevertheless, I leave to examination.

The Liberties of London, from the year 1631, to the year 1661, increased

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from

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from 8 to 11, as may appear by the Tables, and consequently the said 130000, found in the year 1631, were increased to 179000, in Anno 1661.

Lastly, the Liberties of *London* in the year 1661 were in proportion to the whole, as 4 to 9, and consequently if there were 179000 souls in the said Liberties, there was not above 403000 in the whole number of Parishes then comprehended in the Bills of Mortality.

The substance of the *Amsterdam* Bills of Mortality is, viz.

1. That there died in the several years of the Plague, as followeth :

Anno	1622	_____	4141
	1623	_____	5929
	1624	_____	11795
	1625	_____	6781
	1626	_____	4445

1627

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1627	_____	3976
1628	_____	4497
1636	_____	17193
1653	_____	16727
1663	_____	9752
1664	_____	24148

2. That there are eleven Burying-places, besides the Hospital & Peithouse, 257 Streets and Lanes, with 43 Burg-walls and Grachts in that City.

3. That in seven years, beginning from the 15 of *August* 1617 to the same day 1624, there were Christned in the reformed Churches of *Amsterdam* 92537, and that there died in the same time 32532. So as there were 20005 more born than buried, besides those that were Christned in other Congregations. And in the same time were 16430 publish'd Marriages.

M 2

4. That

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4 That in the first week of *September* 1664, there died 1041, and in 18 weeks before the Burials increased from 331, up to the said number of 1041, and in twelve weeks after, decreased back to the like number of 330.

5. In *February* following, there died but 118 a week, and the ordinary number of weekly Burials is about 100, so as *London* seems to be three times as big as *Amsterdam*.

6. I have likewise hapened on some other Accompts, relating to Mortalities of some great Cities of the World, of what Authority I know not, but as Printed at *Amsterdam* 1664, viz. *Anno* 1619 there died in *Grand Cairo* in 10 weeks 73500, without any visible diminution of the people.

7. *Anno*

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7. *Anno* 1625 there died in *Leyden* 9597. *Anno* 1635, there died in the same City of *Leyden*, from the 14 of *July*, to the 29 of *December* 14381, the greatest week of Mortality being the latter end of *October*, was 1452. This *Plague* in 15 weeks, increased from 96, to the said number of 1452, and in ten weeks after decreased to 107. Answerable to the time of increase and decrease aforementioned in *Amsterdam*, *Anno* 1655. there died in 21 weeks, from *July* to *November* 13287, the greatest week being *Septemb.* 25, when died 896.

8. At *Harlem* there died in the same year, in the months of *August*, *September*, *October* and *November* 5723.

9. *Anno* 1637 in *Constantinople*, there died 1500 *per diem*, but how long

M 3

this

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this Plague lasted, appeareth not.

10. The same year died in *Prague* 20000 Christians, and 10000 Jews.

11. *Anno* 1652 there died in *Cracovia* 17000 Christians, and 20000 Jews.

12. *Anno* 1653 there died in *Dantzick* in the last week of *September* 640, and in *Conningsburg* 490.

13. 1654 there died in *Copenhagen* for several weeks, 700 per week.

14. *Anno* 1655 there died at *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, as above-mentioned; and at *Deventon*, 70, 80, and 90 per diem.

15. At *Leeuwardeen* 56 per diem.

16. *Anno* 1656 there was so sweeping a *Plague* at *Naples*, that there died of it at the latter end of *May* 1300, or 1400 per diem. The sixth of *June* there were

were 80000 sick, that the well were not able to help, or bury the dead ; presently after there died 5000 in three days; in *August* it began to cease, after it had destroyed 300000 people.

17. The Town of *Scala* in *Italy* was quite dispeopled ; and at *Minory* there escaped but 22. At *Rome* there died in the same year about 100 *per diem* for a great while together.

18. 1657 There died at *Genoway* in *Midsomer* week 1200, afterwards there died 1600 *per diem* ; in so much that in the beginning of *August* they burnt the dead Corps for want of hands to bury them, which great Mortality decreased to five or six *per diem* before *September* was out. The total sum of all that died was about 70000.

19. At Bergen in Norway, Anno 1618, the *Plague* is represented to have been very terrible, by saying there died 50 or 60 *per diem*, and that the whole City was in tears, that the Coffin-makers refused to make Coffins, that parents carried their children, and children their parents to the Grave. But for as much as it was not mentioned how populous this place was, nor for how many days the Mortality continued, I can make but little estimate of this *Plague*, by what is above related.

20. The general Observations arising from the above-mentioned particulars, are as followeth :

First, That Northern, as well as Southern Countries, are infested with great *Plagues*; although in the Southern

thern Countries they are more vehement and do both begin and end more suddenly.

21. Secondly, from the year 1652 the Plague was at *Crakow*, 1653 at *Danzick* and *Coningsberg*, 1654 at *Copenhagen*, 1655 at *Leyden* and *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in the *Netherlands*, 1656, at *Naples* and *Rome*, 1657 at *Genoa*; So as it well deserves enquiry, whether the Plague in all these places were a sickness of the same kind, and did successively perambulate the several Countries above-mentioned; or whether it were a several disease in each place.

22. Thirdly, that the Plague is longer in rising to its height, then in decreasing to the same pitch; and the proportion thereof, in such cases where  
it

it hath most plainly appeared, is about three to two; for at *Amsterdam* it was eighteen weeks rising; and twelve decreasing; and at *Leyden* fifteen upon the increase, and ten decreasing.

It may be further observed, that in the four several times of great Mortality in *London*, the height was not alwaies in the same moneth; for *Anno* 1592 it was the second week in *August*, when there died 1550 of all diseases; in the year 1603 the height was the second week of *September*, when there died 3129 of all diseases; in the year 1625 the extremity was in the third week in *August*, when there died 5205. *Anno* 1636 the like extremity was in the first week of *October*, there then dying 1405 of all diseases. In this place I think fit to intimate

intimate, that considering the present increase of the City from *Anno* 1625 to this time, which is from eight to thirteen, that until the Burials exceed 8400 per week the Mortality will not exceed that of 1625. Which God for ever advert.

It may be further observed, that the time of the Plagues continuance at the height was of several durations, for *Anno* 1592 it continued from the first week in *July* to the second of *September*, without increasing or decreasing above 100 in 1600; whereas in 1603 it remain'd but three weeks at the state, decreasing near  $\frac{1}{4}$  the next week after the height; *Anno* 1625 it remained not three weeks at a stay, increasing  $\frac{1}{4}$  the next week before the height, and decreasing as much the

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the next week after. *Anno* 1636 it stood five weeks without increasing or decreasing above  $\frac{1}{16}$  part afore-mentioned.

Concerning the disease of the Plague, *Anno* 1592 it decreased to  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the greatest number that died in the twenty weeks; *Anno* 1603, it did the same in eleven; *Anno* 1625, in nine weeks; *Anno* 1636, as it was not so fierce as in the other years, so it was of longer continuance as hath been elsewhere noted.

The last thing I shall observe is, that in all the four great years of mortality above-mentioned, I do not find that any week the Plague encreased to the double of the precedent week above five times,

*Anno*

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Anno 1631. Ann. 7. Caroli I.

**T**He number of Men, Women,  
and Children in the several  
Wards of *London*, and Liberties: taken  
in *August*, 1631 by special command from  
the Right Honourable the Lords of  
His Majesties Privy Council.

Algate Ward	04763
Bishopsgate	07788
Bassishaw	01006
Breadstreet	02568
Bridg-ward within	02392
Bridg-ward without	18660
Billingsgate	02597
Broadstreet	03503
Colemanstreet	02634
Cornhil	01439
Criplegate without	06445
Cripplegate within	04231
Farington without	20846
Farington within	08770
Cordwainer	02138

89880

Aldersgate	03594
Lincolnschire	01017
Queanhieth	03358
Vintry	02742
Tower-ward	04243
Dowgate	03516
Langbourn	03168
Portoken-ward	05703
Cheap-ward	02500
Wallbrook	02069
Candleweek-ward	01696
Castle-Baynard	04993
	38404

Bartholomew the great — 01388  
Bartholomew the less — 00506

38404  
89880

130178

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# The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.

Anno Dom.	97. Pari- shes.	16 Pari- shes.	Out- Pari- shes.	Buried in all	Besides of the Plague	Christ- ned.
1604	1518	2097	708	4313	896	5458
1605	2014	2974	960	3948	444	6504
1606	1941	2920	935	5796	2124	6614
1607	1879	2772	1019	5670	2352	6582
1608	2391	3218	1149	6758	2162	6845
1609	2494	3610	1441	7545	4240	6388
1610	2316	3791	1369	7486	1803	6785
1611	2152	3398	1166	6716	627	7014
	16715	24780	8747	50242	14752	52190
1612	2473	3843	1462	7778	64	6986
1613	2406	3679	1418	7503	16	6846
1614	2369	3504	1494	7367	22	7208
1615	2446	3791	1613	7850	37	7682
1616	2490	3876	1697	8063	9	7985
1617	2397	4109	1774	8280	6	7747
1618	2815	4715	2066	9596	18	7735
1619	2339	3857	1804	7999	9	8127
	19735	31374	13328	64436	171	60316
1620	2726	4819	2146	9691	21	7845
1621	2438	3759	1915	8112	11	8039
1622	2811	4217	2392	8943	16	7894
1623	3591	4721	2783	11095	17	7945
1624	3885	5919	2895	12199	11	8299
1625	5142	9819	3886	18848	35417	6983
1626	2150	3285	1965	7401	134	6701
1627	2325	3400	1988	7711	4	8408
	24569	39940	19970	84000	35631	62114

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# *The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.*

Anno Dom.	57 Pari- shes.	16 Pari- shes.	Out- Pari- shes.	Buried in all.	Besides of the Plague	Christ- ned.
1628	2412	3311	2017	7740	3	8364
1629	2336	3992	2243	8771	0	9901
1630	2506	4201	1521	9237	1317	9315
1631	2459	3697	2132	8288	274	8524
1632	2704	4412	2411	9527	8	9584
1633	2378	3936	2078	8393	0	9997
1634	2937	4980	2982	10399	1	9853
1635	2742	4966	2943	10651	0	10034
	20694	33495	19327	73505	1803	75774
1636	2825	6924	3210	12959	10400	9532
1637	2238	4265	2128	8681	3082	9160
1638	3584	5926	3751	13261	363	10311
1639	2592	4344	2612	9548	314	10150
1640	2919	5156	3246	11321	1450	10850
1641	3248	5092	3427	11767	1375	10670
1642	3176	5245	3578	11999	1274	10370
1643	3353	5552	3269	12216	996	9410
	23987	42544	25221	91752	19244	80443
1644	2593	4174	2574	9441	1492	8104
1645	2524	4639	2445	9608	1871	7966
1646	2746	4372	2797	10415	2365	7163
1647	2672	4749	3041	10462	3597	7332
1648	2480	4288	2515	9283	611	6544
1649	2865	4714	2920	10499	67	5824
1650	2301	4138	2310	8749	15	5612
1651	2845	5002	2597	10804	23	6071
	21026	36676	21199	78896	10041	54617

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# *The Table of Burials and Christnings in London.*

Anno Dom.	97 Pari- shes.	16 Pari- shes.	Out- Pari- shes.	Buried in all.	Besides of the Plague	Christ- ned.
1652	3293	5719	3546	12558	16	6128
1653	3527	4634	2919	10081	6	6155
1654	3523	6063	3845	13231	16	6620
1655	2781	5148	3439	11348	9	7004
1656	3317	6573	4015	13915	6	7050
1657	3014	5646	3770	12430	4	6685
1658	3613	1692	4443	14979	14	6170
1659	3431	6988	4301	14720	36	4690
	25288	47695	30278	103261	107	51501
1660	3098	5644	2926	12668	13	6971
1661	3804	7309	5532	16645	20	8855
1662	3123	6094	4423	13640	12	10019
1663	3001	5602	4129	12732	09	10292
1664	3448	716	4829	15448	05	11721

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The Table following contains the Number of *Burials* and *Christenings* in the seven Parishes here-after mentioned from the year 1636 unto the year 1659 *inclusive* ; all which time the *Burials* and *Christenings* were jointly mentioned : the five last years the *Christenings* were omitted in the yearly *Bills*. This Table consists of seventeen Columns, the *Total* of all the *Burials* being contained in the sixteenth Column : which Number being added to the *Total* in the precedent Table of *Burials* and *Christenings*, makes the *Total* of every yearly or general Bill.

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Note; where there follows a second Number under any year, it denotes those which died that year of the Plague.

Anno Dom.	Westminster		Ilington		Lambeth		Stepney		Newington		Hackney		Redriff		7 Parishes.		Total in the
	Bur.	Ch.	B.	C.	Bur.	Ch.	Bur.	Ch.	Bur.	Ch.	B.	C.	B.	C.	Bur.	Ch.	
1636	1807	556	99	56	213	137	1895	881	784	155	62	77	90	62	405	51	1914
	442		30		45		909		242		14		20		1702		
1637	963	496	94	72	173	137	952	838	183	172	68	70	74	51	1507	18	1898
	301		17		18		153		16		6		10		521		
1638	1021	563	116	49	231	140	1209	908	255	146	102	69	74	78	1997	19	1953
	126				8		11								145		
1639	546	543	88	53	195	132	970	956	187	159	34	53	81	52	2151	19	1947
	4		2				2						1		9		
1640	754	665	94	54	187	142	1106	983	189	194	76	54	53	77	2459	21	1959
	61		3		6		117						1		189		
1641	697	625	92	76	168	137	1250	1037	170	137	82	73	69	64	2508	21	1949
	40		5		9		70				4				128		
1642	671	630	98	71	149	124	1270	1158	160	145	78	58	63	76	2480	22	1862
	37		4		12		20		17		5		4		99		
1643	666	592	105	69	177	114	1167	1013	240	147	65	36	42	67	2471	20	1839
	25		3		45		83		86				2		244		
1644	570	429	61	55	115	105	1137	933	123	101	54	45	70	82	2189	17	1750
	35		8		8		269		44		3		17		384		
1645	621	444	55	63	146	114	1171	873	183	119	58	60	50	60	2284	17	1753
	62		6		3		150		18		7		1		256		
1646	691	509	84	61	137	108	1230	960	156	130	76	63	47	43	2421	18	1863
	76		8		5		97		14		9		2		203		
1647	739	464	108	56	161	94	1126	926	129	65	88	45	42	44	2933	18	1888
	114		12		25		155		28		16		4		434		
1648	561	384	68	46	87	57	137	767			57	42	45	59	1635	18	1801
	41		4				31				6				82		



The Table of C A S U

## The Years of our Lord

The Years of our Lord	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658
Abortive and Still-born	335	329	327	351	389	381	384	433	483	419	463	467
Ague and Fever	916	835	889	696	780	834	864	974	783	892	869	1176
Apoplex and Suddenly	1260	884	751	970	1038	1212	282	1371	649	875	999	1800
Beach	68	74	64	74	106	111	118	86	92	102	113	138
Blasted	4	1	1	3	7	2				1		
Bleeding	4	1			6	6			4		5	5
Bloody Flux, Scouring and Flux	3	2	5	1	3	4	3	2	7	3	5	4
Burnt and Scalded	155	176	802	289	833	762	200	386	168	368	362	233
Calenture	3	6	16	5	11	8	5	7	10	5	7	4
Cancer, Gangrene and Fistula	1			1		2	1	1			3	
Wolf	26	29	31	19	31	53	36	37	73	31	24	35
Canker, Sore-mouth and Thrush				8								
Childbed	66	28	54	42	68	51	53	72	44	81	19	27
Chrisoms and Infants	161	106	114	117	206	213	158	192	177	201	236	225
Colick and Wind	1369	1254	1065	990	1237	1280	1050	1343	1089	1393	1162	1144
Cold and Cough	103	71	85	82	76	102	80	101	85	120	113	179
Consumption and Cough							41	36	21	28	30	31
Convulsion	2423	2200	2388	1988	2350	2410	2286	2868	2606	3184	2757	3610
Cramp	684	491	530	493	569	653	606	828	702	1027	807	841
Cut of the Stone			1	3		1	1	2	4	1	3	5
Droptic and Tympany	185	434	421	508	444	556	617	704	660	706	631	931
Drowned	47	40	30	27	49	50	53	30	43	49	63	60
Excessive drinking			2									
Executed	8	17	19	43	24	12	19	21	19	22	20	18
Fainted in a Bath					1							
Falling-Sicknefs	3	2	2	3		3	4	1	4	3	1	
Flox and small-Pox	119	400	1190	184	525	1275	139	812	1194	823	833	409
Found dead in the Streets	6	6	9	8	7	9	14	4	3	4	9	11
French Pox	18	29	15	18	21	20	20	20	29	23	25	53
Frighted	4	4	1		3		2		1	1		
Grief	9	5	12	9	7	7	5	6	8	7	8	13
Hanged and made away themselves	12	13	16	7	17	14	11	17	10	13	10	12
Head-Ach	11	10	13	14	9	14	15	9	14	16	24	18
Jaundice		1	11	2		2	6	6	5	3	4	5
Law-feln	57	35	39	49	41	43	57	71	61	41	46	77
Limpofume	1	1			3			2	2		3	1
Men	75	61	65	39	80	103	79	90	92	122	80	134

# SUALTIES.

S U A L T I E S.																	1929	1633	1647	1651	1655	In 20		
																	1630	1634	1648	1652	1656	1629	Years.	
																	1631	1635	1649	1653	1657	1649		
1658	1659	1660	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1632	1636	1650	1654	1658	1659								
467	441	544	499	439	410	445	500	475	507	523	1793	2005	1347	1587	1832	1247	8559							
1176	909	1095	579	712	661	671	704	623	794	714	2475	2814	3335	3452	3680	2377	15757							
1800	2303	2148	956	1091	1115	1108	953	1279	1622	2360	4418	6235	3865	4903	4362	4010	23784							
138	91	67	22	36		17	24	35	26		75	85	280	421	445	177	1306							
5	3	8	13	8	10	13	6	4		4	54	14	2	12	14	16	99							
4	7	2	5	2	5	4	4	3			16	7	11	12	19	17	65							
233	346	251	449	438	352	348	278	512	346	330	587	466	422	2181	1161	1597	7818							
4	6	6	3	10	7	5	1	3	12	3	25	19	24	31	26	19	125							
25	63	52	20	14	23	28	27	30	24	30	85	112	105	157	150	114	609							
27	73	68	6	4	4	1			5	74	15	79	190	244	161	133	689							
225	226	194	150	157	112	171	132	143	163	230	590	663	498	769	839	490	3364							
1144	858	1123	2596	2378	2035	2268	2130	2315	2113	1895	9277	8453	4678	4910	4788	4519	32106							
179	116	167	48	57					37	50	105	87	341	359	497	247	1389							
31	33	24	10	58	51	55	45	54	50	57	174	207	00	77	140	43	598							
3610	2982	3414	1827	1910	713	1797	1754	1955	2080	2477	5157	8266	8999	9914	12157	7197	44487							
841	742	1031	52	87	18	241	221	386	418	709	498	1784	2198	2656	3377	1324	9073							
					1	0	0	0	0	0	10	00	01	0	0	1	2							
5	6	4			5	1	5	2	2	5	10	6	4	13	5	38								
931	649	872	235	252	279	280	266	250	319	389	1048	1734	1538	2321	2982	1302	9623							
60	57	48	43	33	29	34	37	32	32	45	139	147	144	182	215	130	817							
18	7	18	19	13	12	18	13	13	13	13	61	52	97	76	79	55	384							
	4	5	3	10	7	7	2	5	6		27	21	10	8		9	76							
409	1523	354	72	40	58	531	72	1354	293	127	701	1846	1913	2755	3361	2785	10570							
11	2	6	18	33	20	6	13	8	24	24	83	69	29	34	27	29	243							
53	51	31	17	12	12	12	7	17	12	21	53	48	80	81	130	83	392							
		9	1		1					3	2	3	9	5	2	2	41							
13	14	2	2	5	3	4	4	5	7	8	14	24	35	25	36	28	134							
12	13	4	18	20	12	11	14	17	5	20	71	56	48	59	45	47	279							
18	11	36	8	8	6	15		3	8	7	37	18	48	47	72	31	122							
5	35	26								1	0	6	14	14	17	46	051							
77	102	76	47	59	35	43	35	45	54	63	184	197	180	212	225	188	998							
1			10	16	13	8	10	10	4	11	47	35	01	5	6	10	95							
134	105	96	58	76	73	74	50	61	73	130	282	315	260	354	428	228	1639							

Grief	5	5	10	9	7	7	5	6	8	7	8	13
Hanged and made away themselves	12	13	16	7	17	14	11	17	10	13	10	12
Head-Ach	11	10	13	14	9	14	15	9	14	16	24	18
Jaundice		1	11	2		2	6	6	5	3	4	5
Law-faln	57	35	39	49	41	43	57	71	61	41	46	77
Impostume	1	1			3			2	2		3	1
Itch	75	61	65	39	80	105	79	90	92	122	80	134
Killed by several Accidents		1										
King's Evil	27	57	39	94	47	45	57	58	52	43	52	47
Lethargy	27	26	12	19	21	20	26	29	27	24	23	28
Leprosie	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	10	9	4	6	2
Liver-grown, Spleen and Rickers			1									1
Luarick	53	46	56	59	65	72	67	65	51	50	38	51
Meagrom	12	18	6	11	7	11	9	12	6	7	13	5
Measles	12	13		5	8	6	6	14	3	6	7	6
Mother	5	92	3	33	33	61	8	52	11	153	15	80
Murdered	2					1	1	2	2	3		3
Overlaid and starved at Nurse	3	2	7	3	4	3	3	3	9	6	5	7
Pallie	25	22	36	18	28	29	30	36	58	53	44	50
Plague	27	21	19	20	23	20	29	18	22	23	20	22
Plague in the Guts	3597	611	67	15	23	16	6	16	9	6	4	14
Pleurisie						110	32		27	315	446	
Poisoned	30	26	13	20	23	19	17	23	10	9	17	16
Purples and Spotted Fever		3		7								
Quinsie and Sore-throat	145	47	43	65	54	60	75	89	56	52	36	126
Rickets	14	11	12	17	24	20	18	9	15	13	7	10
Mother, rising of the Lights	150	224	216	190	260	329	219	372	347	458	317	426
Rupture	150	92	115	110	134	138	135	178	166	212	203	228
Scal'd-head	16	7	7	6	7	16	7	15	11	20	19	18
Scurvy	2				1				2			
Smothered and Stified	32	20	21	21	29	43	41	44	103	71	82	82
Sores, Ulcers, broken & bruised limbs		2										
Shot	15	17	17	16	26	32	25	32	23	34	40	47
Spleen												
Shingles	12	17					13	13		6	2	5
Starved												
Stitch		4	8	7	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	6
Stone and Strangury												
Sciatica	45	42	29	28	50	41	44	38	49	57	72	69
Stopping of the Stomach												
Surfet	29	29	30	33	55	67	66	107	94	145	129	277
Swine-Pox	217	137	136	123	104	177	178	212	128	161	137	218
Teeth and Worms	4	4	3				1	4	2	1	1	1
	767	597	540	598	709	905	691	1131	803	1198	878	1036

13	14	2	2	5	3	4	4	5	7	8	14	24	35	25	36	28	134
12	13	4	18	20	22	11	14	17	5	20	71	56	48	59	45	47	279
18	11	36	8	8	6	15		3	8	7	37	18	48	47	72	31	122
5	35	26							4		0	6	14	14	17	46	051
77	102	76	47	59	35	43	35	45	54	63	184	197	180	211	225	188	998
1			10	16	13	8	10	10	4	11	47	35	01	5	6	10	95
134	105	96	58	76	73	74	50	62	73	130	282	315	260	354	428	228	1639
							10				00	10	01				11
47	55	47	54	55	47	45	49	41	51	60	203	201	217	207	194	148	1021
28	28	54	16	25	18	38	35	20	20	69	97	150	94	94	101	66	537
2	6	4	1		2	2	3		2	2	5	7	12	21	21	9	67
1		2	2						2		2		1		1	3	06
51	8	15	94	12	99	87	82	77	98	99	392	356	213	169	191	158	1421
5	14	14	6	11	6	5	4	2	2	5	28	13	47	39	31	26	158
6	5	4									22	24	21	30	34	28	05
80	6	74	42	2	3	80	21	33	27	12	127	83	133	155	159	51	757
3	1	8	1						3	3	01	3	2	4	8	02	18
7	70	20			3	7		6	5	8	10	19	17	13	27	77	86
50	46	43	4	10	13	7	8	14	10	14	34	46	111	123	215	86	529
22	17	21	17	23	17	25	14	21	25	17	82	77	87	90	87	53	423
14	36	14				8		1			10400	1599	10401	4290	61	33	103
16	13	402									00	00	61	142	844	253	991
	12	10	26	24	26	36	21		45	24	112	90	89	72	52	51	413
							2		2	2	00	4	10	00	00	00	14
126	368	146	32	58	58	38	24	125	245	397	186	791	300	278	290	243	1845
10	21	14	01	8	6	7	24	40	5	22	22	55	54	71	45	34	247
426	441	521						14	49	50	00	113	780	1190	1598	657	3581
228	210	249	44	72	59	98	60	84	72	104	309	210	777	585	809	369	2700
18	12	28	2	6	4	6	4	3	10	13	21	30	38	45	68	21	201
													2	1	2		05
82	95	12	5	7	9		9		00	25	83	84	94	132	300	115	593
				24							24		2				26
47	61	48	23		20	48	19	19	22	29	91	89	65	115	144	141	504
	7	20															07
5	7	7															27
	1						1										68
6	7	14															2
																	1
											14		19	5	13	29	51
																	1
69	22	30	35	39	58	50	58	49	33	45	118	185	144	173	247	51	937
		2				1	3		1	6	1		4				13
277	186	214							6				6	121	295	247	216
218	202	192	63	157	149	86	104	114	132	371	445	721	613	671	644	401	3094
1	2		5	8	4	6	3		10		23	18	11	5	5	10	57
1036	839	1008	440	506	335	470	432	454	528	1207	75	12632	2502	2426	2015	1810	14236

[illegible]

82	95	12	5	7	9		9		00	25	83	84	2	1	2		05
				24							24		94	132	300	115	593
47	61	48	23		20	48	19	19	22	29	91	89	2			2	26
	7	20											65	115	144	141	504
5	7	7											29	26	13	07	27
	1						1					1				1	2
6	7	14									14		19	5	13	29	51
													1				1
69	22	30	35	39	58	50	58	49	33	45	118	185	144	173	247	51	937
		2				1	3		1	6	1	4					13
277	186	214								6		6	121	295	247	216	669
218	202	192	63	157	149	86	104	114	132	371	445	721	613	671	644	401	3094
	1	2	5	8	4	6	3		10		23	18	11	5	5	10	57
1036	839	1008	440	506	335	470	432	454	539	1207	175	2632	2502	3436	3915	1819	14236
			8	12	14	34	23	15	27		68	62	109			8	242
66			15	23	17	40	28	31	34		95	93			123	15	211
19	8	10	1	4	1	1	2	5	6	5	7	16	17	27	69	12	136
			19	31	28	27	19	28	27		105	74	424	224		124	830
2	1	1			1		4				1	4	2	4	4	2	15
			63	59	37	62	58	62	78	34	221	233				63	454

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Place this Table at page 172.



Anno Dom.	Westminster		Islington		Lambeth		Stepney		Newington		Hackney		Redriff		7 Parishes		Total in the
	Bu.	Ch.	B.	Ch.	Bu.	Ch.	Bur.	Ch.	Bu.	Ch.	B.	Ch.	B.	Ch.	Bur.	Ch.	Bur.
1649	558	333	91	14	131	55	838	625			90	49			180	110	
1650	470	413	71	4	88	50	748	573	55	65	61	48	50	62	155	126	
1651	580	345	10	51	127	49	961	634	172	59	60	30	34	45	209	121	
1652	649	432	99	36	179	50	1213	657	198	85	72	33	74	37	248	133	
1653	567	394	69	46	120	54	1064	620	195	76	71	48	69	21	219	125	
1654	657	401	96	65	166	76	1252	303	236	106	88	31	75	46	257	152	
1655	676	414	95	86	134	123	1199	859	172	120	48	37	62	57	240	170	
1656	761	498	139	85	176	152	1255	863	243	127	67	46	66	45	270	192	
1657	705	473	112	69	231	137	1213	876	204	123	94	42	51	31	261	174	
1658	890	440	113	36	220	32	1486	892	181	99	91	20	43	16	295	164	
1659	822	415	116	58	193	103	1392	695	138	86	83	50	24	13	182	141	
1660	783		108		83		1151		114		65		33		243		
1661	983		102		330		1561		340		102		87		350		
1662	848		89		210		1581		76		101		77		290		
1663	793		41		193		1241		188		73		80		261		
1664	803		50		236		1392		235		80		40		284		

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# The TABLE of Males and Females for LONDON.

An. Dom.	Buried		Chriftened	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1629	4668	4103	5218	4683
1630	5660	4894	4858	4457
1631	4549	4013	4422	4102
1632	4932	4602	4994	4590
1633	4369	4023	5158	4839
1634	5676	5224	5035	4820
1635	5548	5103	5106	4928
1636	12377	10982	4917	4605
	47779	43945	39708	37074
1637	6392	5371	4703	4457
1638	7168	6456	5359	4952
1639	5351	4521	5366	4784
1640	6761	6010	5518	5332
Total	73451	65293	60664	56549
1641	6872	6270	5470	5200
1642	7049	6224	5460	4910
1643	6842	6360	4793	4617
1644	5659	5274	4107	3997
1645	6014	5465	4047	3919
1646	6683	6097	3768	3395
1647	7313	6746	3796	3536
1648	5145	4749	3361	3181
	51577	47185	34804	32755

An. Dom.

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An. Dom.	Buried		Christened	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1649	5454	5112	3079	2746
1650	4548	4216	2890	2722
1651	5680	5147	3231	2840
1652	6543	6026	3220	2908
1653	5416	4671	3196	2959
1654	6972	6275	3441	3179
1655	6027	5330	3655	3349
1656	7365	6556	2668	3382
	44005	41333	26380	24085
1657	6578	5856	3396	3289
1658	7936	7057	3157	3013
1659	7451	7305	3209	2781
1660	7960	7158	3724	3247
1661	10148	9287	4748	4107
1662	8623	7931	5216	4803
1663	8035	7321	5411	4881
1664	9269	8928	6041	5681
	66400	60843	34902	31802
Total	255427	214658	156750	146231

N<sub>3</sub>

The

*The Table of the Country-Parish.*

Years	Communi- cants	Wed- dings	Chrutened			Buried		
			M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
1569		14	38	30	68	23	21	44
1570		19	29	32	61	21	25	46
1571		18	28	26	54	23	27	50
1572		23	32	32	64	20	14	34
1573		21	34	36	70	24	13	37
1574		16	21	29	50	28	38	66
1575		24	37	29	66	15	19	34
1576		22	33	37	70	16	18	34
1577		13	29	26	55	19	21	40
1578		20	31	35	66	25	25	50
		190	312	302	614	214	221	435
1579		15	35	36	71	27	27	54
80		21	43	31	74	38	41	79
81		29	29	33	62	34	24	58
82		22	28	29	57	18	21	39
83		22	32	27	59	35	52	87
84		15	46	44	90	22	19	41
85		15	26	21	47	15	27	42
86		18	22	23	45	24	37	61
87		13	34	31	65	43	36	79
1588		15	33	34	67	31	18	49
		185	328	309	637	287	302	589

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*The Table of the Country-Parish.*

Years	Communi- cants.	Wed- dings	Chriftned			Buried		
			M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
1589		20	31	27	58	28	16	44
90		16	40	29	69	36	21	57
91		12	37	28	65	35	30	65
92		14	40	25	65	28	19	47
93		30	32	20	52	33	32	65
94		24	34	37	71	16	22	38
95		16	32	28	60	33	28	61
96		9	36	26	62	42	29	71
97		23	23	25	48	53	64	117
98		21	37	29	66	33	23	66
		175	341	274	616	337	219	631
1599		19	45	31	76	21	22	43
600		16	26	34	60	20	16	46
601		16	39	32	71	18	12	30
602		4	31	32	63	29	18	47
603		1	31	38	69	32	39	71
604		21	42	35	77	26	17	53
605		19	47	34	81	21	12	33
606		19	29	41	70	28	23	51
6-7		27	36	47	83	33	19	52
608		17	40	53	93	21	21	42
		181	166	377	743	249	219	468

# *The Table of the Country-Parish.*

Years	Wed- dings	Christened			Buried		
		M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
1609	23	30	31	61	24	41	65
10	19	46	30	76	33	40	73
11	25	40	41	81	41	32	73
12	20	55	32	87	53	63	116
13	24	41	33	74	47	41	88
14	23	50	35	85	27	36	63
15	22	35	48	83	28	36	64
16	14	38	36	74	17	41	58
17	17	45	31	76	15	28	43
1618	8	37	41	78	13	28	41
1619	21	37	43	80	26	28	54
20	20	34	51	85	18	30	48
21	21	31	37	68	28	36	64
22	23	45	38	83	20	26	46
23	14	40	36	76	36	31	67
24	19	30	33	63	29	35	64
25	7	37	41	78	36	20	56
26	9	30	35	65	21	29	50
27	18	41	23	64	24	29	53
1628	16	39	36	75	47	42	89
1629	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1630	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1631	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1632	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1633	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1634	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1635	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1636	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1637	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1638	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1639	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1640	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1641	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1642	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1643	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1644	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1645	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1646	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1647	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1648	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1649	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1650	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1651	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1652	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1653	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1654	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1655	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1656	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1657	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1658	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1659	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1660	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1661	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1662	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1663	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1664	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1665	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1666	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1667	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1668	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1669	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1670	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1671	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1672	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1673	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1674	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1675	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1676	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1677	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1678	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1679	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1680	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1681	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1682	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1683	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1684	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1685	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1686	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1687	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1688	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1689	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1690	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1691	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1692	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1693	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1694	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1695	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1696	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1697	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1698	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1699	16	36	37	73	41	30	71
1700	16	36	37	73	41	30	71

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*The Table of the Country-Parish.*

Years	Weddings	Chriftned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1629	22	53	38	91	46	28	74
30	8	48	45	103	26	27	53
31	20	42	29	71	28	33	59
32	16	43	50	93	15	21	36
33	12	38	69	103	18	11	29
34	23	30	45	75	18	26	44
35	11	39	32	71	18	17	35
36	15	50	37	87	42	48	90
37	13	35	36	71	25	35	60
1638	13	30	36	66	83	73	156
	153	418	453	831	317	319	636
1639	18	24	31	55	48	66	114
40	11	44	41	85	35	39	74
41	21	34	29	63	34	39	70
42	21	48	39	87	32	29	61
43	8	30	41	72	59	28	87
44	16	33	26	59	65	72	137
45	10	43	41	84	28	29	57
46	11	32	35	67	24	32	56
47	12	28	46	74	25	21	46
1648	9	35	27	62	25	31	56
	137	351	357	708	375	383	758

*The*

( 186 )

*The Table of the Country-Parish.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M	F.	
1649	9	22	37	59	46	34	80
50	9	55	31	86	35	27	62
51	7	25	27	52	11	21	32
52	14	34	28	62	20	25	45
53	9	47	24	71	21	14	35
54	15	34	37	71	14	25	39
55	38	35	34	69	28	19	47
56	28	40	30	70	18	15	33
57	37	23	43	66	22	25	47
58	16	39	29	68	13	15	28
184		354	320	674	218	220	438

*The*

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The Table by *Decads* of years for  
the Country Parish.

Decade of Years	Married	Christened		Both	Buried		Both
		Males	Females		Males	Females	
15 { 69 78	190	312	302	614	214	221	435
15 { 79 88	185	328	309	637	287	302	589
15 { 89 98	175	342	274	616	337	284	621
1 { 599 608	181	366	377	743	249	219	468
16 { 09 18	197	417	358	775	338	386	724
16 { 19 28	168	368	373	741	305	306	611
16 { 29 38	153	418	413	831	317	319	636
16 { 39 48	137	351	357	708	375	383	758
16 { 49 58	182	354	320	674	218	220	348
<hr/>							
1598		3256	3083	6339	2640	2640	5280

The

*The number of the Weddings, Christnings and Burials that were in the Town and Parish of Tiverton, from March 1560 to January 1664 ; as appeareth by the Registers.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M	F.	
1560	37	23	29	52	43	28	71
61	51	55	31	66	36	34	70
62	16	59	50	109	32	34	66
63	19	39	50	89	27	15	42
64	19	47	50	97	21	15	36
65	14	51	27	78	26	28	34
66	19	67	44	131	23	12	35
67	23	52	42	94	28	16	44
68	15	50	34	84	25	25	50
69	19	40	37	77	23	38	61
	232	463	394	857	284	245	529

*The*

(189)

# *The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.*

Years	Weddings	Christened		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1570	17	51	45	96	45	58	103
71	21	46	26	72	70	68	138
72	35	52	44	96	30	23	53
73	38	55	39	94	22	19	41
74	37	42	50	92	25	28	53
75	32	51	71	122	33	21	54
76	27	62	65	127	43	93	136
77	27	79	46	125	54	76	130
78	38	59	57	116	42	54	96
79	45	56	59	115	35	63	98
	317	553	502	1055	399	503	902
1580	35	61	63	124	36	43	79
81	34	62	64	126	37	39	76
82	34	68	67	135	45	38	83
83	33	54	44	98	31	47	78
84	28	77	59	136	39	43	82
85	11	69	64	133	32	52	84
86	27	42	40	82	49	40	89
87	27	57	63	120	76	94	170
88	36	67	65	132	57	43	100
89	33	83	70	153	47	55	102
	298	640	599	1239	449	494	943

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(190)

*The Table for the Parish of Tiverton.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1590	39	60	64	124	62	87	149
91	48	56	44	100	268	281	550
92	43	75	77	152	37	48	85
93	43	63	48	111	37	65	102
94	37	66	98	164	31	47	78
95	38	54	52	106	37	60	97
96	22	60	58	118	51	77	128
97	18	37	29	66	124	153	279
98	23	44	38	82	45	103	148
99	42	50	73	123	27	27	54
	35	565	521	1146	719	949	1668
1600	38	64	54	118	28	38	66
1	33	52	82	134	28	36	64
2	37	65	61	127	41	42	83
3	52	60	83	143	50	36	86
4	28	75	63	138	27	63	90
5	49	62	68	130	33	48	81
6	37	79	77	156	45	42	87
7	47	89	77	166	34	53	86
8	37	60	86	146	51	64	115
9	34	70	69	139	27	49	76
	392	676	721	1379	364	470	834

*The*

# of the Parish of Tiverton.

Both	Baptized	Confirmed	Both	Buried.		Both
				M.	F.	
149	83	88	171	62	50	112
550	83	96	179	39	41	80
85	79	70	149	58	45	103
102	74	77	151	39	40	79
78	90	88	178	42	41	83
97	88	84	172	39	44	83
128	111	100	211	53	59	112
79	99	79	178	57	57	114
48	102	79	181	32	44	76
54	104	102	206	65	72	137
68	913	863	1776	486	493	979
66	105	72	177	53	53	106
64	111	111	222	61	51	112
83	89	104	193	60	86	146
86	108	88	196	80	101	181
100	95	95	190	60	68	128
11	131	117	248	86	61	147
7	97	101	198	73	95	168
66	143	110	253	98	45	143
8	103	114	217	87	98	185
6	124	108	232	62	68	130
4	593	506	1100	720	726	1446

(190)

# The Table for the Parish

Years	Weddings	Christened M.	Christened F.	Both	Deaths	Graves
1590	39	60	64	124	28	101
91	48	56	44	100	32	11
92	43	75	77	152	47	58
93	43	63	48	111	38	61
94	37	66	98	164	49	48
95	38	54	52	106	22	29
96	22	60	58	118	18	31
97	18	37	29	66	14	21
98	23	44	38	82	24	24
99	41	50	73	123	18	61
	35	565	521	1146	710	
1600	38	64	54	118	14	108
1	33	52	82	134	30	112
2	37	65	61	127	40	110
3	52	60	83	143	52	119
4	28	75	63	138	22	110
5	49	62	68	130	38	124
6	37	79	77	156	40	100
7	47	89	77	166	34	114
8	37	60	86	146	31	108
9	34	70	69	139	27	110
	592	676	721	1379	364	

*The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1610	31	83	88	171	62	50	112
11	51	83	96	179	39	41	80
12	47	79	70	149	58	45	103
13	38	74	77	151	39	40	79
14	46	90	88	178	42	41	83
15	55	88	84	172	39	44	83
16	24	111	100	211	53	59	112
17	41	99	79	178	57	57	114
18	46	102	79	181	32	44	76
19	30	104	102	206	65	72	137
	409	913	863	1776	486	493	979
1620	42	105	72	177	53	53	106
21	74	111	111	222	61	51	112
22	40	89	104	193	60	86	146
23	52	108	88	196	80	101	181
24	52	95	95	190	60	68	128
25	57	131	117	248	86	62	147
26	66	97	101	198	73	95	168
27	67	143	110	253	98	45	143
28	66	103	114	217	87	98	185
29	77	124	108	232	62	68	130
	593	1106	1020	2126	720	726	1446

*The*

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# *The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.*

Years	Weddings	Christened		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1630	73	119	123	240	104	74	178
31	40	118	100	218	85	91	177
32	63	106	104	210	84	83	167
33	63	114	121	235	75	71	146
34	54	114	95	209	73	91	164
35	82	124	111	235	84	92	176
36	43	135	113	248	85	87	172
37	42	110	98	208	106	142	248
38	62	112	112	224	194	170	364
39	62	109	106	225	115	137	252
	584	1169	1083	2252	1005	1039	2044
1640	66	134	114	238	82	104	186
41	52	122	114	236	83	88	171
42	59	102	136	238	110	128	238
43	54	115	117	232	102	88	190
44	22	76	78	154	23	213	245
45	47	95	175	270	99	92	191
46	41	61	70	131	3	3	6
47	23	116	106	222	7	3	10
48	22	85	67	152	24	17	41
49	16	96	92	188	21	30	51
	402	992	1049	2041	763	766	1529

*The*

( 193 )

# *The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M	F.	
1650	9	66	79	145	7	9	16
51	9	50	63	113	5	10	15
52	9	80	73	153	48	51	99
53	21	89	219	208	47	78	125
54	108	105	101	206	72	68	140
55	140	87	104	191	87	114	201
56	109	107	90	197	56	86	142
57	102	94	101	195	67	59	126
58	60	70	83	153	77	85	162
59	37	77	78	155	72	80	152
	604	815	891	1716	538	640	1178
1660	27	61	68	129	70	69	139
1	38	83	93	176	73	85	158
2	36	73	56	129	91	95	186
3	35	68	64	132	72	74	146
4	41	68	72	140	98	114	212
	177	353	353	706	404	437	841

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*The Number of the Weddings, Christenings, and Burials, that were in the Parish of Cranbrook, from March 26. 1560 to March 24. 1649 ; (as appeareth by the Register) only in the years 1574 and 1565 the Christnings are wholly omitted, because the Register is very imperfect for the greater part of those years.*

Years	Weddings	Christned			Buried		
		M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
1560	20	36	33	69	29	21	50
61	24	46	33	79	23	22	45
62	33	32	26	58	40	31	71
63	15	28	21	49	19	24	43
64	23	29	29	58	10	8	18
65	29	44	29	73	37	34	71
66	25	39	26	65	69	35	104
67	28	42	41	83	36	21	56
68	22	38	44	82	31	31	62
69	22	36	35	71	25	19	44
	231	370	317	687	319	246	565

(195)

*The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.*

as from the year 1700 to 1750

				ried.	Both
				F.	
5	36	62			
1	16	47			
4	39	69			
9	21	50			
8	28	56			
8	14	32			
7	16	33			
3	21	44			
9	16	35			
6	18	44			
1	225	466			
6	23	49	Whereof		
2	30	62	of the		
2	37	89	Plague		
14	20	44	18		
14	29	53	41		
16	14	30	22		
18	22	50			
28	34	52			
34	21	45			
17	28	45			
1	248	519			

*The*

( 194 )

The Number of the Weddings, Christen-  
ings, and Burials, that were in the Pa-  
rish of C

1560 to 1

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Years	Wedding
1560	20
61	24
62	33
63	15
64	23
65	29
66	25
67	28
68	22
69	22
	231

The

(195)

*The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.*

Years	Weddings	Christened		Born	Buried.		Both	
		M.	F.		M.	F.		
1570	18	30	44	74	26	36	62	
71	21	31	27	58	31	16	47	
72	25	35	34	69	24	39	63	
73	29	28	25	53	29	21	50	
74	23				28	28	56	
75	25				18	14	32	
76	29	49	42	91	17	16	33	
77	16	36	48	84	23	21	44	
78	24	42	39	81	19	16	35	
79	21	47	44	91	26	18	44	
	235	298	303	601	241	225	466	
1580	36	47	42	89	26	23	49	Whereof of the Plague
81	28	61	46	107	32	30	62	
82	26	48	49	117	52	37	89	
83	24	59	44	103	24	20	44	
84	25	53	55	108	24	29	53	
85	22	60	52	112	16	14	30	
86	17	53	50	103	28	22	50	
87	20	45	53	98	28	24	52	
88	24	57	59	116	34	21	55	
89	19	59	44	103	17	28	45	
	235	552	504	1051	271	248	519	

(195)

*The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.*

Years	Wed- dings	Chriftened			Buried		
		M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
1590	25	64	52	116	21	17	38
91	26	41	52	93	34	43	77
92	20	59	46	105	39	31	70
93	23	54	47	101	22	17	39
94	22	48	37	85	24	23	47
95	14	55	53	108	35	36	71
96	17	36	42	78	42	25	67
97	22	37	19	56	12	110	222 pl. 181.
98	22	47	41	88	27	34	59 pl. 8.
99	30	56	40	96	19	20	39
221		497	429	926	373	356	729
1600	16	48	44	92	16	18	34
1	19	44	41	85	19	29	48
2	25	50	43	93	28	26	54
3	22	68	51	119	36	28	64 pl. 9
4	36	47	61	108	20	24	44
5	23	56	39	95	38	30	68
6	23	42	44	86	30	31	61 pl. 1
7	29	51	65	116	48	30	78
8	13	56	35	91	33	31	64
9	16	40	37	77	43	46	89 pl. 1
223		504	460	962	311	292	603

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*The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Both	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1610	26	45	42	87	32	43	74
11	27	39	44	83	44	53	97
12	16	44	39	83	50	43	93
13	22	43	41	84	46	50	96
14	22	50	44	94	55	35	90
15	35	56	44	100	64	61	125
16	29	35	54	89	40	47	87
17	20	49	52	101	50	48	98
18	32	38	51	89	37	58	95
19	32	47	40	87	50	44	94
	261	446	451	897	468	481	949
1620	27	59	61	120	45	52	97
21	26	54	50	104	40	46	86
22	14	61	65	126	27	28	55
23	18	37	37	74	33	34	67
24	45	59	60	119	44	31	75
25	22	44	39	103	54	56	110
26	26	36	43	81	48	49	97
27	25	45	55	95	36	38	74
28	38	57	60	117	56	70	126
29	48	60	58	118	51	44	95
	289	512	545	1057	431	448	882

*The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.*

Years	Weddings	Christned		Born	Buried.		Both
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1630	25	58	64	122	41	52	93
31	15	51	46	97	46	42	88
32	20	57	50	113	56	52	108
33	19	73	55	128	44	44	88
34	30	63	52	115	46	51	97
35	18	54	57	111	56	50	106
36	15	52	55	107	39	60	99
37	31	61	85	146	47	49	96
38	22	49	56	105	73	80	153
39	28	31	36	67	63	51	114
	223	549	542	1019	511	531	1042
1640	30	65	50	115	70	54	124
1	20	51	62	113	51	36	87
2	27	47	40	87	39	53	92
3	20	68	63	131	68	59	117
4	23	51	60	111	37	49	86
5	31	55	46	101	30	46	76
6	14	63	51	114	69	65	134
7	18	44	36	83	72	47	119
8	6	35	23	58	55	60	115
9	7	37	26	63	58	48	106
	196	516	460	976	549	517	1066

Dublin,

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*Dublin, A Bill of Mortality from the  
26 of July to the 2d of August*

1 6 6 2.

	Baptiz.	Plague	Spot Fev.	Small-Pox	Consumpt.	Fever	Aged	Rickets	Flyx
<i>Saint Michans</i> —————	1			1			1		1
<i>St. Katharines &amp; St. Junes</i> ———	2								
<i>St. Audens</i> —————					1				2
<i>St. Michaels</i> —————	2				2				2
<i>St. Johns</i> —————							2		2
<i>St. Nicholas without</i> ———	5				1		1		1
<i>St. Nicholas within</i> ———	1								1
<i>St. Warbrows &amp; S. Andrews</i> —	2				1				
<i>St. Keavans</i> —————					1				
<i>St. Brides</i> —————	1				2				

The Total Baptized 14.

Total Buried 20.

*Jacob Thring, Reg.*

THE HISTORY OF THE  
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST  
IN THE YEAR OF HIS MAJESTY'S DEATH  
1649

By JOHN BURNET  
OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH

IN TWO VOLUMES  
THE FIRST

THE FIRST COLUMN CONTAINS A  
LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE  
SINGULAR PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE BILL

THE SECOND COLUMN CONTAINS THE  
LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS  
WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THE BILL

THE THIRD COLUMN CONTAINS THE  
LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS  
WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THE BILL

THE FOURTH COLUMN CONTAINS THE  
LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS  
WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THE BILL



*Advertisements for the better understanding  
of the several Tables. videlicet,*

*Concerning the Table of Casualties consist-  
ing of thirty Columns.*

**T**He first Column contains all the  
*Casualties* hapning within the 22  
single years mentioned in this Bill.

The 14 next Columns contain two  
of the last *Septenaries* of years, which be-  
ing the latest are first set down,

The 8 next Columns represent the 8  
first years wherein the *Casualties* were  
taken notice off.

Memorandum, *That the 10 years be-  
tween 1636 and 1647 are omitted*

*as*

*as containing nothing Extraordinary,  
and as not consistent with the Inca-  
pacity of a Sheet.*

The 5 next Columns are the 8 years from 129 to 1636 brought into 2 Quaternions, and the 12 of the 14 last years brought into three more ; that Comparison might be made between each four years taken together, as well as each single year apart.

The next Column contains three years together, taken at 10 years distance from each other ; that the distant years, as well as consequent, might be compared with the whole 20, each of the 5 quaternions, and each of the 22 single years.

The last Column contains the total of all the 15 Quaternions, or 25 years.

The Number 229250 is the total  
of

of all the Burials in the said 20 years, as 34190 is of the Burials in the said three distant years. Where note that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the latter total is 11396, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the former is 11462; differing but 66 from each other in so great a sum, *videlicet* scarce  $\frac{1}{100}$  part.

*The Table of Burials and Christnings,  
consisting of seven Columns.*

**I**T is to be noted, that in all the several Columns of the *Burials* those dying of the *Plague* are left out, being reckoned altogether in the sixth Column: whereas in the original Bills, the *Plague* and all other diseases are reckoned together, with mention how many of the respective totals are of the *Plague*.

Secondly

Secondly, From the year 1642 forwards, the accompt of the *Christnings* is not to be trusted, the neglects of the same begining about that year: for in 1642 there are set down 10370, and about the same number several years before, after which time the said *Christnings* decreased to between 5000 and 6000, by omission of the greater part.

Thirdly, the several numbers are cast up into *Octonaries*, that comparison may be made of them as well as of single years.

*The Table of Males and Females, containing five Columns.*

First, the Numbers are cast up for 12 years; *videlicet* from 1629, when the distinction between *Males* and *Females* first began, until 1640 inclusive, when

when the exactness in that Account ceased.

Secondly, From 1640 to 1660 the Numbers are cast up into another total, which seems as good for comparing the Number of *Males* with *Females*, the neglect being in both Sexes alike, and proportionable.

The Tables concerning the *Country-Parish*, the former of *Decads* beginning at 1569, and continuing until 1658, and the latter being for single years, being for the same time, are so plain, that they require no further Explanation than the bare reading of the Chapter relating to them, &c.

**F I N I S.**

# A TABLE, Shewing how many Died Weekly, as we 1592, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1636;

Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1592.			Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1603.			Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1625.			Buried
	Total	Pla.		Total	Plag.		Total	Plag.	
March 17	230	3	March 17	108	3	March 17	262	4	June
March 24	351	31	24	60	2	24	226	8	July
March 31	219	29	31	78	6	31	243	11	
April 7	307	27	April 7	66	4	April 7	239	10	
April 14	203	33	14	79	4	14	256	24	
April 21	290	37	21	98	8	21	230	25	
April 28	310	41	28	109	10	28	305	26	Augu
May 5	350	29	May 5	50	11	May 5	292	30	
May 12	339	38	12	112	18	12	232	45	
May 19	300	42	19	122	22	19	379	71	
May 26	450	58	26	122	32	26	401	78	Septe
June 2	410	62	June 2	114	30	June 2	395	69	
June 9	441	81	9	131	43	9	434	91	
June 16	399	99	15	144	59	16	510	161	
June 23	401	108	23	182	72	23	640	239	
June 30	850	118	30	267	158	30	942	390	Octol
July 7	1440	927	July 7	445	263	July 7	1222	593	
July 14	1510	893	14	612	424	14	1781	1004	
July 21	1491	258	<i>The Out-Parishes this Week were joined with the City.</i>			21	2850	1819	
July 28	1507	852				28	3583	2471	Nov
August 4	1503	983	July 21	1186	917	August 4	4517	3659	
August 11	1550	797	28	1728	1396	11	4835	4115	
August 18	1532	651	August 4	2256	1922	18	5205	4463	
August 25	1508	449	11	2077	1745	25	4841	4218	Dec
September 1	1490	507	18	3054	2713	September 1	3897	3344	
September 8	1210	563	25	2853	2539	8	3157	2550	
September 15	621	451	September 1	3385	3035	15	2148	1612	
September 22	629	349	8	3078	2724	22	1994	1551	Buried
September 29	450	330	15	3129	2818	29	1236	852	with
October 6	408	327	22	2456	2195	October 6	833	538	Buried
October 13	422	323	29	1961	1732	13	815	511	with
October 20	330	308	October 6	1821	1641	20	651	331	where
October 27	320	302				27	375	124	Buried

as well of all Diseases, as of the Plague, in the Years  
1636; and this present Year 1665.

Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1630.			Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1636.			Buried of all Diseases in the Year 1665.		
	Tot.	Pl.		Total	Pla.		Total	Plag.
June 24	205	19	April 7	119	2	December 27	291	1
July 1	209	25	14	205	4	January 3	349	
8	217	43	<i>This Week these Parishes were added: St. Marg. Westminster, Lambeth Parish, St. Mary New- ington, Redriff Parish. St. Mary Islington, Step- ny &amp; Hackney Parishes.</i>			10	394	
15	250	50				17	415	
22	229	40				24	474	
29	279	77				31	409	
August 5	250	56				February 7	393	
12	246	65	April 21	285	14	14	461	1
19	269	54	28	259	17	21	393	
26	270	67	May 5	251	10	28	396	
September 2	230	66	12	308	55	March 7	441	
9	259	63	19	299	35	14	453	
16	264	68	26	330	62	21	365	
23	274	57	June 2	339	77	28	353	
30	269	56	9	345	87	April 4	344	
October 7	236	66	16	381	103	11	382	
14	261	73	23	304	79	18	344	
21	248	60	30	352	104	25	390	2
28	214	34	July 7	215	81	May 2	388	
November 4	242	29	14	372	104	9	347	9
11	215	29	21	365	120	16	353	3
18	200	18	28	423	151	23	385	14
25	226	7	August 4	491	206	30	399	17
December 2	221	20	11	538	283	June 6	405	43
9	198	19	18	638	321	13	558	112
16	212	5	25	787	429	20	514	146
Buried in the 97 Parishes within the Walls 2696			September 1	1011	638	27	508	267
Whereof of the Plag. 190			8	1069	650	July 4	1006	270
Buried in the 16 Parishes without the Walls 4813			15	1306	865	11	1069	525
Whereof of the Plag. 603			22	1229	775	18	1701	1089
Buried in the 9 Our Pa-			29	1403	928	25	2781	1843
			October 6	1405	921	August 1	3014	2010
						8	3015	2817

August 11	1550	797
August 18	1532	651
August 25	1508	449
September 1	1490	507
September 8	1210	563
September 15	621	451
September 22	629	349
September 29	450	330
October 6	408	327
October 13	422	323
October 20	330	308
October 27	320	302
November 3	310	301
November 10	309	209
November 17	301	107
November 24	321	93
December 1	349	94
December 8	331	86
December 15	329	71
December 22	386	39

The Total of all that  
have been buried is  
25886

Whereof of the Plague  
11503

July 21	1186	917
28	1728	1396
August 4	2256	1922
11	2077	1745
18	3054	2713
25	2853	2539
September 1	3385	3035
8	3078	2724
15	3129	2818
22	2456	2195
29	1961	1732
October 6	1831	1641
13	1312	1149
20	766	642
27	625	508
November 3	737	594
10	545	442
17	384	251
24	198	105
December 1	223	102
8	163	55
15	200	96
22	168	74

The Total of all is 37294  
Whereof of the Plague 30561

11	4855	4115
18	5205	4463
25	4841	4218
September 1	3897	3344
8	3157	2550
15	2148	1612
22	1994	1551
29	1236	852
October 6	833	538
13	815	511
20	651	331
27	375	134
November 3	367	89
10	319	92
17	274	48
24	231	27
December 1	190	15
8	181	15
15	168	6
22	157	1

The Total of all is 51758  
Whereof of the Plague  
35403

[illegible]

Director:

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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FIGURE 2

1. CACHING 8

50,000,000

17060252.1

*Morgan*

1940

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

*[Faint, illegible text]*

100

100

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

9 <sup>ber</sup>	28	544	333
10 <sup>ber</sup>	5	428	240
	12	442	243
	19	528	281
	26	530	382
Barry:	2	208	70
	9	205	89
	16	375	150
	23	272	79
	30	227	58
Yety:	6	231	52
	13	249	59
	20	292	69
	27	237	42
March	6	230	28
	13	207	29
	20	233	33
	27	224	17
April	3	211	26

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